

Gandhi Signs Pact To End Conflict On Assam Settlers

By Steven R. Weisman

New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, declaring that India had overcome another threat to national unity, announced the settlement Thursday of a bitter dispute that has led to thousands of deaths in the northeastern state of Assam.

Although Assam has been relatively peaceful recently, a dispute over the rights of a half-million foreign immigrants has simmered ever since an estimated 5,000 people were killed during a state election in 1983.

Most of the immigrants were Moslems fleeing poverty in neighboring Bangladesh, formerly East Pakistan. The population of Assam is largely Hindu.

Under the accord signed Thursday, elections are to be held soon in Assam, but the government bowed to a demand by Assamese protesters that many of the immigrants be barred from taking part.

All immigrants who arrived in Assam after 1963 are to be stripped of the right to vote. In addition, immigrants who arrived after 1971 are to be deported.

There was some question Thursday whether a mass deportation of hundreds of thousands of people was practical, or could be done without inflicting further violence.

Nevertheless, newspapers and politicians proclaimed that the Assam dispute had been solved by the accord.

It was the second time in less than a month that Mr. Gandhi had sought to negotiate a peaceful resolution to a domestic crisis.

In late July he reached agreement with Sikh leaders aimed at ending a violent three-year confrontation that also has cost thousands of lives.

Speaking at an Independence Day ceremony at the 350-year-old Red Fort in the old city section of New Delhi, Mr. Gandhi said he had reached agreement with Assamese protest leaders at 2:45 A.M. Thursday after three days of nearly round-the-clock negotiations.

"We hope that with the signing of this agreement, another element of tension will be removed and the country will be able to devote its attention to development," the prime minister said as tens of thousands of people applauded.

Mr. Gandhi was hailed as having brought an attitude that contrasted markedly on the Assam issue and others with that of his predecessor and mother, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

In a typical comment, the governor of Assam, Bhishma Narain Singh, praised Mr. Gandhi for "wisdom and statesmanship" and also thanked the leaders of the Assam protest movement for their "forethought, courage and spirit of accommodation."

Security was heavy at the celebration of the 38th anniversary of India's independence from Britain. Mr. Gandhi spoke to the crowd from behind a bullet-proof glass shield. The people in the crowd had gone through metal detectors.

The Assam accord calls for the current state legislature, elected in the disputed voting of 1983, to be dissolved, with a caretaker government in control until after the new elections.

In addition, certain unspecified "legislative and administrative safeguards" were promised by the central government "to protect the cultural, social and linguistic identity and heritage" of the Assamese people.



BODIES TRANSFERRED — Helicopters flew the bodies of Japan Air Lines crash victims from the wreckage site to Fujioka on Thursday. The government has ordered the inspection of all Boeing 747 tails. Page 3.

Reagan at Key Juncture in Policy Battle

By David Hoffman

International Herald Tribune

SANTA BARBARA, California

Nine months after his landslide re-election victory, President Ronald Reagan has reached a turning point in his second term that could determine whether his far-reaching

goals that the administration pursued in Mr. Reagan's first term remain unachieved. These include the institution of tax credits for private school tuition, "enterprise zones" to encourage businesses to locate in depressed areas, and a presidential veto on individual items in spending legislation.

Public opinion surveys show that Mr. Reagan's personal popularity has soared to levels not seen since early in his presidency, and he has often demonstrated an ability to rebound from periods of conflict and stalemate with Congress.

Yet Mr. Reagan has clearly fallen short of the expectations that were set after his 49-state sweep in November. Then, many presidential scholars and White House officials predicted that Mr. Reagan would enjoy a nine-month to one-year "window of opportunity" in which he would get the biggest

chance of his second term to push his programs through Congress.

These people predicted that after this period, Mr. Reagan's power to influence Congress would wane because of pressures on members of Congress facing re-election in 1986 and the approaching end of his own incumbency.

Now, some current and former administration officials are saying the White House has made few important gains during the first seven months of that period, leaving little time to recover.

"Basically, the window of opportunity has closed" for making substantial reductions in the federal deficit, David A. Stockman, former director of Mr. Reagan's Office of Management and Budget, told Fortune magazine in an interview to be published in the upcoming issue.

Mr. Stockman described the budget compromise Congress approved Aug. 1 as a "limp rag." That compromise was the product of six months of efforts by the White House to make major reductions in federal deficits estimated at \$200 billion this year.

Even before Congress left for its summer vacation, Republicans

were debating among themselves why Mr. Reagan's track record this year failed to match his impressive victories of 1981.

Some have faulted the new White House chief of staff, Donald T. Regan, who swapped jobs with James A. Baker 3d, now Treasury secretary. Mr. Baker earned a reputation as a cautious legislative tactician, but Mr. Regan has sometimes run afoul of congressional leaders.

Mr. Regan, for example, struck a deal with Senate Republicans on limiting Social Security cost-of-living increases, touching off a rebellion among House Republicans. Later, the White House backed away from the Social Security cuts, enraging the Senate Republicans.

Norman Ornstein, a political scientist at the American Enterprise Institute, said that Mr. Reagan's difficulties this year could also be traced to institutional tensions on Capitol Hill.

Senate Republicans attempted to tackle the deficit problem to demonstrate that they could govern effectively and keep their majority there in next year's elections, he said. This led them to vote for So-

uth Africans and other minority

groups on a road to abdication and suicide. Destroy white South Africa and our influence and this country will drift into factional strife, chaos and poverty," Botha said.

My government and I are prepared to press ahead with our reform program, and to those who prefer revolution to reform I say that they will not succeed," he said.

"If necessary, we will use stronger measures."

Government sources in Pretoria, explaining why the speech may have failed to meet world expectations, said Mr. Botha wanted to avoid being seen domestically to be making concessions under foreign pressure.

They said his draft speech had been revised four times in recent days as external pressure mounted.

After the speech, Robert C. McFarlane, the U.S. national security adviser, said "the United States looks to the government and all South Africans to explore every opportunity for negotiations and reconciliation."

He said what was at issue was an

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DURBAN, South Africa — President Pieter W. Botha called on South Africans of all races Thursday to join in negotiations to chart a peaceful future, but he announced no specific reforms after almost a year of black unrest.

Mr. Botha said in a much-awaited address that it would be wrong to prescribe future political structures for the black majority of 24 million, which has few political rights. He said changes should be negotiated among the country's racial groups.

He rejected the concept of a fourth chamber of Parliament for blacks to sit alongside the segregated white, Asian and mixed-race parliamentary bodies.

The president also dashed speculation that he might free Nelson Mandela, the leader of the outlawed African National Congress, the main guerrilla organization fighting the country's system of racial separation. The president rejected his offer to release Mr. Mandela if he renounced violence; Mr. Mandela rejected the offer in February.

There had been expectations that Mr. Botha might announce major changes after meetings Foreign Minister R.F. Botha had last week with U.S. and European officials.

"Reform through process of negotiation is not weakness," President Botha told members of his ruling National Party at the Natal provincial congress. "Talking, consulting, bargaining with all our people's leaders is not weakness."

He rejected the idea of granting everyone in South Africa an equal vote, saying, "that would lead to domination of one over the others and it would lead to chaos."

Militant blacks say one-person, one-vote is their goal in this country where 5 million whites refuse voting rights to the black majority.

"I am not prepared to lead white South Africans and other minority

groups on a road to abdication and suicide. Destroy white South Africa and our influence and this country will drift into factional strife, chaos and poverty," Botha said.

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

United Press International

JERUSALEM — Assistant Secretary of State Richard W. Murphy of the United States has apparently dropped the idea of meeting with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, a U.S. official said Thursday.

Mr. Murphy, the assistant secretary for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, met Thursday with Prime Minister Shimon Peres and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel. He had arrived earlier from Amman, Jordan, where he conferred with King Hussein.

After the talks here, the American official said that Mr. Murphy "probably won't meet with the delegation, because they can't agree on arrangements, people, places."

There had been speculation that Mr. Murphy might meet Monday in Amman with members of a Palestinian-Jordanian group in an attempt to revive regional peace efforts.

■ Israelis See Deadlock

Thomas L. Friedman of The New York Times reported from Jerusalem.

Mr. Murphy's briefing of the Israeli leaders indicated that efforts to get peace talks going remained deadlocked, Israeli officials said.

In his talks here Thursday, the U.S. envoy said King Hussein was still insisting that any negotiations with Israel be held in the framework of an international peace conference, with the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Israeli officials said.

The Jordanian king has not altered his demand that the PLO take part in any joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation that might meet with the United States or take part in future peace talks, Mr. Murphy told Israeli officials.

As a result, there seemed to be no sign of any progress toward either an American meeting with a joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation or direct negotiations between such a group and Israel, the Israelis said.

Israel opposes any meeting between the United States and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation before direct talks with Israel. It

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

August '45: The Agony of Surrender

Some Japanese Saw Only the End, Not a New Beginning

By John Burgess

Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Aug. 15, 1945, the day that Americans would come to know as V-J Day, dawned for the Japanese with a momentous but enigmatic piece of news. National radio announced at 7:21 that morning that all citizens must listen respectfully to an address by His Majesty the Emperor to be broadcast at noon.

The voice of the emperor, who was considered divine, had never been heard by ordinary people. It could only mean some fearsome development in the war that Japan had been fighting for 14 years, ever since its troops moved into Manchuria in 1931. Perhaps, many people thought, it was news of an American assault on the home islands and a command to fight to the end.

"People believed there would be a final fight on the imperial soil," recalls Shoji Takahashi, who was then a 23-year-old army captain at a vehicle repair school in Tokyo.

"The enemy would come and there would be a great battle."

Many Japanese already knew the war was going badly. The day before, 800 American B-29 bombers had appeared over the Tokyo area, unloading another torrent of

bombs. The city was now largely defenseless. Raids had already laid waste to 50 percent of it.

In three and one-half years of fighting after the Pearl Harbor attack in 1941, Japanese troops and naval forces had been pushed back time and again in the Pacific and Southeast Asia with enormous losses. Despite military censorship, word of the defeats had leaked back to the homeland.

Still, surrender was not in the vocabulary of the average Japanese. In its 2,000-year history, the

country had never been occupied by a foreign power. It still had three million soldiers in China, Korea, Southeast Asia and many Pacific islands and three million more in the home army, waiting for orders to fight.

People believed that victory or death were the only possible outcomes for a war seen as a holy crusade to safeguard kokoro, or national essence. Although the enemy had more soldiers, weapons and supplies, Japan's fighting spirit could prevail, in the way that a single kamikaze plane could sink a great warship.

Military men were still clinging to hope of a decisive battle that would force the United States to give Japan an honorable peace. They were remembering the peace that followed the great defeat Japan had inflicted on an Imperial Russian fleet in the Straits of Tsushima 40 years earlier.

But as the sun rose on Aug. 15, starting another hot, humid day in

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CONTROVERSIAL VISIT — Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, right, visited a memorial to Japan's war dead Thursday in what some observers criticized as an attempt to mix religion and national policy. Page 2.

Sand Barrier, Electronics Wall In Moroccan Sahara

By Judith Miller

New York Times Service

AGADIR, Morocco — Within the next 10 days, Morocco will put the finishing touches on a huge wall of sand and electronic sensors that is revolutionizing anti-guerrilla tactics, according to senior Moroccan military officers.

The wall is designed to repel the Polisario Front rebels seeking independence for Western Sahara, a former Spanish colony now mostly controlled by Morocco. The war has been going on for nine years.

Begin five years ago, the wall stretches more than 1,550 miles (2,500 kilometers) across the Sahara from the Algerian and Mauritanian borders to the Atlantic.

One official called the war the most conspicuous success in the use of high technology against a guerrilla army equipped with sophisticated Soviet weapons.

By building, dismantling, moving forward and rebuilding a 9-foot (2.75-meter) revetment of sand and stone, and by pushing it ever forward into the desert, the Moroccans have succeeded in corning off more and more of Western Sahara. Now, nearly all of the territory, which is roughly the size of Italy, with a population of 150,000, has been brought inside the wall.

From a helicopter the wall resembles the pattern left on a beach after a stick has been dragged through the sand. Command posts are spaced about every two miles. On the ground, the view is one of unrelenting bleakness.

The Polisario Front is no ordinary insurgency. The rebels have been fighting to make Western Sahara an independent nation with Soviet-built SAM-6 anti-aircraft missiles and T-55 tanks.

Brigadier General Abdelaziz Bannani, commander of Morocco's Southern Zone and one of the architects of the wall's defensive strategy, said the wall had enabled the army to set up a hermetic defensive line behind which its forces could move without detection, and from which it could, through radar and sensors, detect and destroy the insurgents.

Above all, General Bannani said, the wall enabled Morocco to do this cheaply. "Therein lies the beauty of it all," he added.

A Western diplomat in Rabat said Washington was "shocked, dismayed, concerned and surprised" when King Hassan II signed an accord with the Libyan leader, Colonel Moamer Qadhafi, a year ago.

Although the concern continues, the diplomat said, from a military standpoint "it has been a success."

Libya has ended its arms shipments to the Polisario guerrillas.

Military defeat of the Polisario Front may not signal political victory. Recognized by more than 100 countries and the Organization of African Unity, the Polisario Front continues to receive arms and aid from neighboring Algeria, Morocco's rival for dominance in the Arab world.

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INSIDE

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■ The Los Angeles City Council passed an ordinance banning discrimination against AIDS victims. Page 3.

■ An Argentine court heard final testimony against nine former military leaders accused of torture and murder. Page 4.

WEEKEND

■ Jean Negulesco, at 85, recalls for Mary Blume his career as a film director in Hollywood's palmy days. Page 7.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ The Bundesbank, trying to boost the West German economy, is cutting its two key lending rates by 1/4 point. Page 11.

■ Japan plans to abolish tariffs on computers and related equipment early next year, Japanese officials said. Page 11.

■ Output at U.S. factories, mines and utilities rose a modest 0.2 percent in July, the government reported. Page 11.

SPORTS

■ British powerboat sinks just hours short of breaking transatlantic speed record. Page 17.

WHO Aide Linked to a Pituitary Project

By Iain Guest

International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — The deputy director-general of the World Health Organization, Dr. Adeo Thomas Lambo, has approached several African governments suggesting the collection of human pituitary glands from mortuaries for use by a Rome-based pharmaceutical company, according to documents obtained by the International Herald Tribune.

According to the documents, the glands were to be supplied to Galibio SpA for use in production of growth hormones to combat dwarfism.

In exchange for the glands, hospitals and research institutions in the African countries were to receive drugs and pharmaceutical products from Galibio for use in research and treatment.

The documents indicate that the exchange was to be coordinated by the Lambo Foundation, a private group headed by Dr. Lambo's wife.

When questioned about this last week, Dr. Lambo said his relationship to the private foundation was that of an "unpaid adviser."

The purpose of the foundation, he said, is to promote scientific research in Africa.

There is no suggestion that such an arrangement would violate any laws. A 1978 Council of Europe recommendation, which has no binding force, and which is confined to Europe, discourages com-

mercial trade for profit in substances of human origin.

However, several medical specialists and officials of the Geneva-based WHO expressed surprise about the exchange proposal, citing the following two reasons:

■ Such use of pituitary glands could pose major health risks. Treatment with growth hormones was suspended in the United States in May after three patients died of

a neurological disorder, Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, possibly traceable to medicine made from contaminated pituitaries.

■ The proposed exchange of drugs for pituitaries highlights a lack of government health regulations in developing countries. It also suggests an emphasis on specialized diseases, affecting relatively few, rather than concentration on widespread basic ailments.

WHO has set improvements in both these areas as major objectives.

A WHO official also called attention to the organization's rules restricting staff officials from engaging in private initiatives without permission from the director-general.

A spokesman said last week that the director-general of WHO, Dr.

Halfdan Mahler of Denmark, was "totally unaware" of the project.

Dr. Mahler "has asked Dr. Lambo to give him a full account of his activities in this connection," the spokesman said.

The Lambo Foundation has never requested recognition from WHO nor has it reported on its activities to WHO," Dr. Mahler said in a statement.

"The pituitary is a small, nut-sized

gland, situated just above the roof of the mouth, that controls human growth. Since the 1960s it has been used in the production of growth hormones, an expensive process that is complicated by a worldwide shortage of the glands.

A vice president of Nordisk Insulinlaboratorium, the Danish pharmaceutical manufacturer, said his company needed 70,000 of the glands a year. A Zurich endocrinologist who specializes in the treatment of dwarfism said two glands were required to produce sufficient medicine to treat one child for one week.

The possible health risks raise a new set of complications.

Dr. Ruth Illig, a professor of pediatric endocrinology at the University of Zurich Children's Hospital, said that to protect against con-

tamination, pituitaries used in growth hormones have to be extracted from corpses by trained pathologists, then subjected to stringent laboratory analysis to assure the absence of disease.

She doubted that adequate methods could be organized in developing countries for safe collection of pituitaries, given the generally low level of health and hygiene.

Dr. Illig, whose hospital pioneered growth hormone treatment in Switzerland in 1960, said she would regard any commercial trade in pituitary glands as "unethical."

She acknowledged, however, that demand for the hormone was strong.

The doctor said the Zurich hospital tended to contact pathologists and ask them to send pituitary glands directly to companies, in an effort to prevent commercial purchases while still assuring a supply of the drug.

Dr. Illig said that in Switzerland, pathologists removing pituitaries did not require permission from relatives or advance assent from the deceased person, unlike the rules for other organs. Rules vary from country to country, specialists said.

Experts agreed that the recent growth hormone ban in the United States focused attention on the health factor and accelerated efforts to produce synthetic hormones in laboratories. New products are being tested in Europe and

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Shakespeare Meets Textbook Censors

Hundreds of Lines Deleted from Plays, U.S. Group Says

By Keith B. Richburg

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Textbook publishers have excised hundreds of lines from the Shakespearean plays "Hamlet" and "Romeo and Juliet," a lobbying group has reported. The group said the incidents were part of a dramatic increase in classroom censorship in the United States over the last school year.

People for the American Way, a liberal group, said in a report released Wednesday that the publishers have acknowledged removal of portions of the two plays that contained sexual innuendoes and swearing.

One publisher, McGraw-Hill Book Co. in New York, said in a letter to the group that its policy was to "cut passages from the text that contain coarse or embarrassing language for 9th-grade students."

Harcourt Brace Jovanovich Inc., of Orlando, Florida, said it had deleted 300 lines of "Romeo and Juliet" because of "ribald or expressly sexual terminology."

People for the American Way has reported a 40-

percent increase in censorship in the past year. The report said that a major cause for the increase was successful efforts by conservative groups to remove such classics as "The Catcher in the Rye," "Of Mice and Men" and "The Diary of Anne Frank" from school library shelves.

It said that liberals also had sought to bar books from schools, and cited a group in Berkeley, California, that objected to a book it called "anti-Soviet."

The report of People for the American Way listed specific incidents of censorship in 46 states.

In one case in Virginia, the report said, the word "unpleasant" was deleted from a textbook version of the Declaration of Independence, which led the state board of education to request a federal investigation of textbook censorship.

The American Library Association said that the report did not go far enough in citing cases of censorship.

Nancy Herman, assistant director of the association's Office for Intellectual Freedom, said, "We've been documenting this sort of thing for a

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New Tanzanian Leader Handled Zanzibar Crisis

The Associated Press
DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania — The man chosen Thursday by President Julius K. Nyerere of Tanzania as his successor is a mainland leader who made his political name on the spice island of Zanzibar.

Ali Hassan Mwinyi, 60, president of Zanzibar and vice president of the United Republic of Tanzania under Mr. Nyerere since January 1984, has held a series of government posts, but it appears that his peaceful melding of the people of Zanzibar into Mr. Nyerere's system earned him the presidential selection.

Mr. Mwinyi replaced Sheikh Aboud Mwaury Jumebe, who had been forced to resign amid anti-government pressure in the island. Sheikh Jumebe had become increasingly independent of the central government, refusing at one point to pool proceeds from the clove exports that account for about 80 percent of Zanzibar's foreign exchange.

Some islanders openly advocated dissolution of the union that merged Tanganyika and Zanzibar into Tanzania in 1964, less than three years after Tanganyika became independent from Britain.

Mr. Mwinyi was able to defuse the discontent left by Sheikh Jumebe by instituting changes to raise the islanders' standard of living.

Although the republic shares a

single political party, Zanzibar maintains some autonomy through a separate constitution that provides for a popularly elected president and parliament.

Mr. Mwinyi, who also is a vice chairman of the ruling Revolutionary Party, began his government career in 1964 as assistant general manager of Zanzibar State Trading Corp.

In the early 1970s he was appointed minister of state in Mr. Nyerere's office. In 1972, he became minister of health. During the next 12 years he served as home affairs minister, ambassador to Egypt and minister of state in the vice president's office.

Murphy May Not Hold Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

also refuses to enter into talks with representatives of the PLO.

"What we understand from Murphy is that the situation is as it was before," said a senior Israeli official. "There is no change in the Jordanian position, no change in the American position and no change in our position."

"The main obstacle now is Jordan's request for PLO participation," the official added. "We did not hear from Murphy any Jordanian readiness to have direct nego-



Ali Hassan Mwinyi

tiations with us. The only way to proceed is if Hussein talks to us directly."

It is understood from American sources that Yasser Arafat, the PLO leader, indicated to Mr. Murphy through King Hussein that he was not ready to openly recognize Israel without better assurances that if he did, the United States would talk to him.

The Americans are understood to have informed King Hussein that they are not convinced Mr. Arafat is ready to make the appropriate declarations.

Tanzania Names Nyerere's Successor

Choice of Mwinyi for President Is Seen as a Compromise

Reuters
DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania — Vice President Ali Hassan Mwinyi, who is president of the island of Zanzibar, was chosen Thursday by Tanzania's ruling party to succeed President Julius K. Nyerere, one of Africa's leading statesmen.

Mr. Mwinyi, 60, whose choice surprised some observers, staunchly upholds Mr. Nyerere's brand of Chinese-inspired socialism, but he is not regarded as a dogmatist. He is credited with improving living standards in Zanzibar through liberal economic reforms that were later promulgated throughout the country. Zanzibar enjoys limited autonomy within the United Republic of Tanzania.

Delegates to a special congress of the ruling Revolutionary Party voted, 1,731-14, for Mr. Mwinyi in a secret ballot after Mr. Nyerere named him as his choice, it was announced.

Party sources said Mr. Mwinyi appeared to be a compromise after the party failed to agree on the other main candidates, Prime Minister Salim Ahmed Salim, once a candidate for the post of United Nations secretary-general, and Rashid Kawawa, the secretary-general of Tanzania's ruling party.

Mr. Nyerere, 63, who is regarded as one of the key leaders in the Third World, is scheduled to step down as president in October after leading his country since indepen-

dence in 1961. When he retires, Mr. Nyerere will become one of the few leaders in black Africa to voluntarily leave office.

He is expected to continue to exert great influence as party chairman, where he plans to remain until his present term expires in 1987. The party can constitutionally overrule the government and Mr. Nyerere's prestige is regarded as so great that his successor is virtually obliged to heed the advice of the "Mwalimu," or teacher, as he is called by Tanzanians.

[Mr. Mwinyi evoked loud cheers when he said in his acceptance speech, "I am aware of the fact that Mwalimu Nyerere is around." The Associated Press reported. "When-

ever he bestows a person in a position, he will not interfere with whatever he does."

[He continued: "Nyerere is a gift from God. Let Tanzanians not expect to get such a gift again."] Mr. Nyerere has preached a doctrine of socialist self-sufficiency and was earlier a proponent of wholesale nationalization, which he has recently admitted was a mistake.

Mr. Mwinyi is described by observers as an honest and capable administrator and diplomat who tempers staunch socialism with deeply held Muslim religious beliefs.

Botha Urges Negotiations But Proposes No Changes

(Continued from Page 1)

end to apartheid, and he called on the South African government through negotiations with blacks and other communities "to establish credible milestones that will lead to that outcome."

Mr. McFarlane said in Santa Barbara, California, near where President Ronald Reagan is on vacation, that "it is not for outsiders to prescribe exactly how that end will come."

Britain, meanwhile, expressed disappointment that Mr. Botha had not announced the release of Mr. Mandela.

In Johannesburg, speaking before Mr. Botha's speech, Mr. Mandela's wife, Winnie, had predicted more violence if Mr. Botha failed to meet black demands.

"He will simply plunge this country into the worst violence any country has ever seen," said Mrs. Mandela, who visited her husband Wednesday in Cape Town's Pollsmoor prison. She spoke at a news conference in her lawyer's office. She said her husband asked to talk to Mr. Botha to "get his direct view."

Bishop Desmond M. Tutu, winner of the 1984 Nobel Peace Prize, said, "He threatened to be even more repressive because the only way they know how to deal with opposition is to produce the iron fist."

"I hope President Reagan sees now the kind of person he has been trying to protect. Here is a man who is refusing hands that are extended to him," the black Anglican bishop added.

Meanwhile, the government imposed a curfew on the nation's biggest black township, Soweto, Thursday night, extending restrictions already applied in townships in the eastern part of Cape Province under emergency powers.

The government ordered a 10 P.M. to 4 A.M. curfew in the black township, where an estimated two million people live. The curfew also extended to Alexandra, north of Johannesburg. The order also placed strict controls on school boycotts and the transportation of gasoline in Soweto and Alexandra.

The measures came after arson and violence had continued despite the imposition of the state of emergency 25 days ago.

The unrest in protest against white-minority rule that has gripped South Africa for 11 months, claiming more than 600 black lives, killed five more persons Thursday.

Nakasone Is Criticized For Visit to War Shrine

Reuters

TOKYO — Yasuhiro Nakasone made the first official visit by a postwar Japanese prime minister to the country's main shrine for its war dead Thursday, a symbolic move that stirred controversy at home and condemnation abroad.

His visit to the Yasukuni Shrine to mark the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II was greeted by polite applause from hundreds of onlookers but protests from opposition politicians, among others.

China said Wednesday that the visit "would hurt the feelings of people in China, Japan and all over the world." Radio Moscow said it stemmed from militarist tendencies in Japanese government policy.

Political opponents said that Mr. Nakasone had breached the constitutional separation of state and religion. They said he had raised the specter of a revival of the state using the Shinto religion to whip up nationalist fervor, as militarists did in prewar days.

Mr. Nakasone sought to dispel such fears. "My visit in no way means a revival of militarism or of state Shintoism," he said.

At the gates to Yasukuni, which is dedicated to the 2.4 million Japanese who died in wars over the past century, groups of demonstrators scuffled with the police and waved banners protesting the visit.

Masashi Ishibashi, leader of the opposition Japan Socialist Party, told a protest rally: "The Nakasone visit goes hand in hand with increased armaments, a step toward accepting new war deaths."

Political analysts said that Mr. Nakasone's visit was part of an attempt to encourage a reassessment by Japanese of their sense of identity and place in the world.

"Nakasone is challenging the postwar pacifist trend, which re-

garded everything connected with the war as wrong," said Seizaburo Sato, a Nakasone adviser.

Earlier Thursday, Emperor Hirohito, 84, the only World War II head of state still living, told 8,000 people at a memorial ceremony in central Tokyo: "On this occasion I think of the many who fell on the battlefield and suffered the ravages of war, and even now my heart aches."

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WORLD BRIEFS

Suspect Linked to Rhein-Main Bomb

FRANKFURT (AP) — The police said Thursday that one of West Germany's most wanted terror suspects was believed to have purchased the automobile used in the bombing last week that killed two persons at the U.S. Rhein-Main Air Base near here.

The federal police said they had identified the likely buyer of the car as Sigrid Sternebeck, 36, who has been sought since 1977. She is named in an arrest warrant for crimes by the leftist Red Army Faction, the police said. They have distributed photographs of her, and said a reward of up to 50,000 Deutsche marks (\$18,000) would be given for her capture.

Ms. Sternebeck is wanted for renting rooms used as hideouts by the Red Army Faction, the police said. She also is sought for having close ties to terrorists who carried out politically motivated murders. In another attack on the U.S. military, two bombs exploded early Thursday at an Armed Forces Radio Network tower in Mönchengladbach. There were no reports of injuries.

Iraq Says Jets Destroy Iran's Oil Port

MANAMA, Bahrain (AP) — Iraq said Thursday that its jet fighters had demolished Iran's main oil export terminal at Kharg Island, in the northern sector of the Gulf. The report could not be verified.

There was no comment from Tehran, but the Iranian news agency reported that Iranian forces shot down an Iraqi plane Thursday over the northern Gulf. Maritime executives along the Gulf said that radio monitors had picked up reports of unusual air activity. A separate report said a Norwegian-owned tanker was damaged at Kharg.

In Washington, the Iraqi report was received with skepticism at the State Department. An official remarked that the island was especially well-defended and said that it seemed unlikely its facilities had been destroyed.

4 Warrants Issued in Greenpeace Case

PARIS (UPI) — International warrants were issued Thursday for three men suspected in the bombing of the Greenpeace ship Rainbow Warrior in New Zealand and for a woman believed to have infiltrated the environmental group for the French secret service, news reports said.

The reports said that all four were French intelligence agents. The New Zealand authorities requested the warrants from Interpol, which notified the French authorities. The reports said the four included the three crew members of a sailboat seen docked near the Rainbow Warrior shortly before it sank, and a woman who befriended Greenpeace members in April or May.

The Rainbow Warrior was bombed and sunk July 10 in Auckland harbor, killing one man on board, as the ship lay waiting to lead a protest into French nuclear testing grounds in the South Pacific. President Francois Mitterrand of France has ordered an investigation of the attack.

U.S. Urges Marcos to Ensure Fair Vote

WASHINGTON (Combined Dispatches) — The Reagan administration has urged President Ferdinand E. Marcos of the Philippines to ensure that any new balloting in the country be fair, according to U.S. State Department sources.

The Philippine government announced Aug. 8 that it might consider holding elections within a few months, well in advance of the scheduled 1987 vote.

The U.S. ambassador, Stephen Bosworth, is reported to have expressed U.S. concern about the fairness of the election process, especially since Mr. Marcos named three persons believed to be Marcos loyalists to the national Commission on Elections last month. As a result, six of the seven commissioners are widely considered to be Marcos supporters.

In Manila, the ruling New Society Party crushed an opposition bid Thursday to revive impeachment charges against Mr. Marcos. The opposition accused him of a "culpable violation" of the constitution but its measure was defeated in the National Assembly, 102-46, with one abstention. (UPI)

Seoul Leaders Discuss Campus Bill

SEOUL (AP) — President Chun Doo Hwan met with Lee Min Woo, the leader of South Korea's main opposition party, Thursday in an effort to prevent a showdown over a government bill designed to crack down on campus dissent.

The proposed legislation, which has been called unconstitutional by the New Korea Democratic Party, includes provisions for a maximum seven-year prison term for people supporting student disturbances, and for up to six months of "reorientation" at an education camp, without trial, for student radicals.

In continuing protests against the bill, a 26-year-old dissident reportedly was badly burned Thursday when he tried to immolate himself in the southern city of Kwangju, and seven students were reported under arrest after demonstrating at the U.S. Embassy compound in central Seoul.

For the Record

Lesotho's first general elections in 15 years, scheduled for next month, have been cancelled and Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan has been returned to power unopposed, it was announced in Maseru. (Reuters)

Sudan's military leader, General Abdel Rahman Swaroudah, will visit Washington and the deputy chairman of the military council will go to Moscow next month, the daily El-Ayam said Thursday. The prime minister, Gazouli Dafaa Allah, will tour West European nations in October, the paper said. (Reuters)

About 10,000 Tunisians have been expelled by Libya in recent months, Tunisia said Thursday. Libya had also stopped buying Tunisian goods and halted the flow of Libyan tourists into Tunisia. (Reuters)



Ferdinand E. Marcos

oppression accused him of a "culpable violation" of the constitution but its measure was defeated in the National Assembly, 102-46, with one abstention. (UPI)

Herald Tribune

Opening for Talks Is Seen in Moscow

Commit Leaders Vow to Push for an Economic Recovery

Middle East Impasse

Western Leaders Doubt U.S. Recovery's Power

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France	F.F.	1,200	644	359
Germany	D.M.	492	261	144
Greece	Dr.	15,600	8,444	4,692
Netherlands	Fl.	500	298	166
Ireland	Ir.L.	115	62	34
Italy	Lire	27,600	14,784	8,000
Luxembourg	L.F.	9,000	4,874	2,668
Norway	N.Kr.	1,400	765	423
Portugal	Esc.	13,800	7,450	4,090
Spain	Pes.	21,200	11,500	6,300
Sweden	S.Kr.	1,400	765	424
Switzerland	S.Fr.	432	233	127
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The bombings include the April 18, 1983, bombing of the U.S. Embassy in Beirut, killing 63 people; the Oct. 23, 1983, bombings of U.S. Marine Corps Jezael Beirut headquarters and a French paratrooper base, killing 342 U.S. servicemen and 58 French troops; and the Sept. 20, 1984, attack on a U.S. Embassy annex that killed 14.

هكذا من الأهل

Japan Air Lines Begins Test of 747s For Structural Weakness in the Tails

By John Burgess
Washington Post Service
TOKYO — Japan Air Lines began inspecting the tail sections of its fleet of Boeing 747 airliners Thursday.

Experts investigating the Monday crash of a Japan Air Lines 747, pursued theories that fastening devices or rudders on the tail had failed in flight.

The inspections, ordered by the Ministry of Transport, are to be performed in coming weeks on all 69 747s operated by several Japanese carriers. The planes were not grounded pending inspection.

The Japan Air Lines jet crashed Monday with 524 people on board after taking off from Tokyo for Osaka. Four survivors were found. By late Thursday, rescue teams had removed 178 bodies by helicopter, the police said.

The U.S. Federal Aviation Administration said it was not putting out an inspection warning to air-

lines at this point concerning the tail assemblies of Boeing 747s because it lacked sufficient information to tell airlines where to look. The Washington Post reported from Washington.

Theories that the crash was caused by structural failure in the tail began gaining credence after three pieces from the jet were found in the sea. A fourth piece, part of the tail, was found Thursday.

Loss of the parts would not have been visible from the cockpit. But the loss could explain why the plane flew an erratic course for half an hour before crashing. In radio messages, the pilot had said, "Unable to control."

Investigators have found major pieces of the plane's vertical stabilizer, or tail fin, at the crash site. The horizontal stabilizers were found amid the crash debris.

Yumi Ochiai, an off-duty flight attendant who was among the four survivors, said that the troubles be-

gan with a loud bang above her seat, which was four rows from the back of the plane.

Aviation experts have suggested that a device situated almost directly above her seat that fastens the front edge of the vertical stabilizer to the main body might have given way. That could have pulled a hole in the fuselage, causing the white vapor—a sign of rapid decompression—that she also reported.

Investigators were examining the jet's two flight recorders.

The Ministry of Transport ordered airlines to inspect a series of bolts, rivets and metal tubes that fasten the vertical stabilizer to the fuselage. They also were told to inspect rudder hinges, balance weights on upper rudders and equipment that controls the rudders, and to check for leakage of hydraulic fluid.

The inspection must be finished before 300 more flight hours have elapsed for planes that have made fewer than 15,000 flights, and within 100 hours for planes that have made more than 15,000.

The inspection takes several hours and entails visual examination and the painting of dye onto surfaces to detect otherwise invisible cracks. X-ray machines and cameras that can be inserted into the bodies may also be used.

Boeing Called for Checks

Earlier, the Los Angeles Times reported from Los Angeles:

The Boeing Co. began advising airlines in 1983 to increase inspections for structural cracks in Boeing aircraft, including 747s, because of concern that potentially dangerous airframe deterioration could go undetected.

The inspections were required by the Federal Aviation Administration after an exhaustive analysis of a 1977 crash—in which a Boeing 707 jet came apart in the air—revealed that traditional inspection was not capable of ensuring the integrity of aircraft.

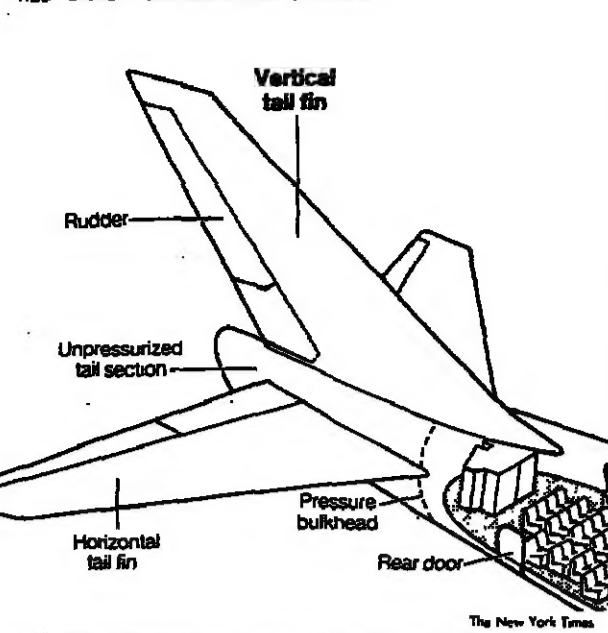
The inspection was "developed to take care of airplanes that have been aging," said Bill Zenker, an FAA inspector in San Francisco. The Boeing 747 was included "because the 747 reaches back to the very early '70s; it is old now."

To comply with the FAA requirement, Boeing issued a series of "supplementary inspection documents" to operators of the Boeing 747, instructing them to look for deterioration in parts never before subject to inspection.

Airlines were instructed to conduct the supplemental inspections for cracks, corrosion and fatigue in virtually all areas of the Boeing 747, including the tail assemblies.

Tail Fin of 747: The Jet's Rudder

The Japan Air Lines 747 that crashed near Tokyo appeared to have lost part of its vertical tail fin with its hinged rudder, which helps turn the aircraft. What was believed to be a piece from the fin was found in waters 80 miles from the crash site. The pilot originally reported the right rear door had "broken" and loss of cabin pressure.



The New York Times

White House Draft Order Would End Anti-Bias Standards for Contractors

By Robert Pear
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The White House staff has drafted an executive order that would repeal requirements for federal contractors to set numerical goals as a remedy to job discrimination.

Since 1968 thousands of government contractors have been required to hire and promote blacks, women and Hispanic persons in rough proportion to the number of available, qualified candidates in a given labor market.

White House officials contend that existing rules have not significantly helped blacks in low-wage jobs, have encouraged employers to discriminate against white males and have imposed costly compliance burdens upon employers.

As drafted, the order also would forbid the Labor Department to use statistical evidence to measure contractor compliance. For years the department has routinely used statistical evidence to assess whether contractors were discriminating against women and members of minority groups.

In Santa Barbara, California, the White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, told The Associated Press on Wednesday that the proposed revision "is a month-old draft. It has no standing whatsoever. It has not been discussed in the Cabinet Council and certainly not presented to the president."

The executive order was drafted by members of the White House staff. It would take effect upon the president's signature and would have the force of law. Until Wednesday no text was available.

The order is generally consistent with President Ronald Reagan's civil rights policies as he has described them over the last four years, but his signature is not a foregone conclusion because the administration has been internally divided on the issue. Labor Department officials, including Secretary William E. Brock, have expressed more support for affirmative action than have Justice Department officials.

If signed, the order would eliminate most of the legal authority for the Labor Department to require that government contractors set

numerical goals for hiring women and members of minority groups as a remedy for past discrimination.

Existing rules require contractors to develop specific goals and timetables for the prompt achievement of full and equal employment opportunity wherever deficiencies have been found by either the employer or the government.

The draft order states: "Nothing in this executive order shall be interpreted to require or to provide a legal basis for a government contractor or subcontractor to utilize any numerical goal, quota or ratio, or otherwise to discriminate against, or grant any preference to, any individual or group on the basis of race, color, religion, sex or national origin with respect to any aspect of employment, including but not limited to recruitment, hiring, promotion, upgrading, demotion, transfer, layoff, termination, rates of pay or other forms of compensation, and selection for training, including apprenticeship."

"Nor," it says, "shall any government contractor or subcontractor be determined to have violated this

order due to a failure to adopt or attain any statistical measures."

The Labor Department's existing rules for government contractors were issued in 1968.

The draft order directs the labor secretary to issue new rules within 30 days. Compliance, it says, shall be determined on the basis of each contractor's "demonstrated non-discriminatory treatment" of its employees, "irrespective of the number of minorities and women recruited, trained, hired or promoted by the contractor."

The old affirmative action rules, according to the administration, have generated more than \$1 billion in yearly business for lawyers, statisticians and economists who help companies comply with the rules and defend their employment practices.

Richard T. Seymour, an attorney with the Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, said the draft executive order "would amend the present nondiscrimination requirements for government contractors by removing all their substance and leaving only window dressing."

U.S. Passengers Choosing Seats in Rear of Airliners

By Laurel E. Miller
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — An increasing number of U.S. airline passengers are requesting seats in the rear of planes after two recent crashes in which most of the survivors were seated in the tail sections.

"I seated myself in the back of the plane," said Larry Boggs of Arlington, Virginia, referring to his flight into National Airport from Toronto on Tuesday. Mr. Boggs said that although he is a nonsmoker, he felt compelled to sit in the rear of the plane, which is the section usually reserved for smokers.

Most of the 30 survivors of the Delta Air Lines crash at Dallas-Fort Worth International Airport on Aug. 2, in which 134 people died, were seated in the jet's tail section. The four survivors of Monday's crash of a Japan Air Lines jet near Tokyo, which killed 520 people, also were seated in the rear of the plane.

Charles Lindbeck, a supervisor for New York Air at National Airport, said he has seen requests for seats in the rear jump 20 percent to 30 percent since the Delta crash. Before that, "people never really asked about seats in the rear."

Debbi Spiegel, a ticket agent for Northwest Orient Airlines at National Airport, said that seating on four or five flights in recent days had been juggled to accommodate requests for seats in rear sections.

Agents for Western, Delta, Eastern and Pan Am also said that requests for seats in the back have increased since the Delta crash.

Safety officials and organizations associated with the air travel industry say it is impossible to predict where the safest plane seats will be because of variables including the type of plane involved and crash conditions.

"We have not reached any conclusions on where you should sit in an airplane to survive the impact," said Ira Furman, spokesman for the National Transportation Safety Board.

Mr. Furman said that post-crash fire is the most life-threatening element for those who survive a crash impact, and because some planes (including the DC-10, L-1011 and 727) have engines in the tail section, fuel lines running from the fuel storage in the wings to those engines pose a potential fire danger.

"Because of the complete unpredictability of a crash, you might as well flip a coin" to choose seating, said Thomas Tripp of the Air Transport Association.

"In some accidents the rear is safer, and in some accidents the front is safer," said Daniel Johnson, the author of "Just in Case," a book about airplane safety. Mr. Johnson added that the only agreed upon "safest place" to sit was near an exit.

U.S. Says Soviet Halted A-Testing While Ahead

By Gerald M. Boyd
New York Times Service

SANTA BARBARA, California — The Reagan administration, responding to a halt in nuclear testing by the Soviet Union, has insisted that the moratorium was being imposed at a time of Soviet nuclear advantage.

Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, was reacting Wednesday to an assertion the previous day by Mikhail S. Gorbachev that Moscow had not completed its latest test series, as the United States contends, but had interrupted testing to announce the moratorium.

The Soviet halt is to last until the end of the year, subject to indefinite extension if the United States were to join in.

Mr. Speakes said that the Soviet Union, before announcing the halt, had finished testing and deploying an "entire generation of new missiles, the SS-18s, SS-19s and SS-20s." In addition, he said, it had substantial testing on SS-24s and SS-25s.

He also reacted to Mr. Gorbachev's assertion that a halt in testing was verifiable by existing technical means. Testing has been limited to underground explosions since 1963, when an international

treaty prohibited nuclear blasts in the atmosphere, under water and in outer space.

"We welcome his recognition of the importance of the verification question in any serious discussion of nuclear testing," Mr. Speakes said of the Soviet leader's remarks.

Kohl Seeks Meeting

Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany wants to meet with Mr. Reagan before the U.S. president and Mr. Gorbachev meet in November, government sources said Thursday in Bonn, according to Agence France-Press.

Mr. Kohl's foreign policy adviser, Horst Telschick, is to visit the United States on Sept. 4 for talks on the Strategic Defense Initiative. The sources said that Mr. Telschick would explore the chances of a such a meeting then.

Hurricane Strikes U.S. Gulf Coast

The Associated Press

NEW IBERIA, Louisiana — The eye of the hurricane designated Danny hit the U.S. mainland Thursday morning just off the coast between Lake Charles and Lafayette with torrential rain and wind gusts above 90 mph.

More than 30,000 people had been evacuated from offshore drilling rigs and towns as far south as Galveston, Texas, officials said.

Governor Edwin W. Edwards has declared a state of emergency in 13 parishes, but no deaths or injuries had been reported.

L.A. Moves to Ban Bias Against AIDS Victims

By Victor Medina
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — The Los Angeles City Council, worried that AIDS victims are being treated as "lepers," has unanimously adopted an ordinance banning discrimination against people who have contracted the disease.

The ordinance, adopted Wednesday, was hailed as the first of its kind in the United States. It would allow the city attorney to sue employers who dismiss or refuse to hire victims of acquired immune deficiency syndrome, restaurants that bar people with the disease and landlords who evict tenants or who turn down prospective renters because of AIDS.

Schools also would be prohibited from barring victims or their siblings.

"Since its discovery a few years ago, AIDS has become a relentless killer," said Councilman Joel Wachs, who sponsored the ordinance. "And yet a society which should be showing compassion to people who are ill is often shunning them like lepers."

The new law would take effect as soon as it is signed by Mayor Tom Bradley. A spokeswoman for the mayor said she expected him to sign the measure before the end of the week.

A Los Angeles County health report released Wednesday said that 12,256 cases of AIDS have been reported nationwide, including 1,060 in Los Angeles County. Only New York City, with 4,045 cases, and San Francisco, with 1,383, have a higher number.

The report said that 191 people died of AIDS in the county from January to June, an average of more than one a day.

Physicians who addressed the council Wednesday urged the measure's passage, saying that it was needed not only to crack down on those who discriminate against AIDS victims but to reassure people who mistakenly believe that it is necessary to discriminate because the disease can be spread through casual contact.

Dr. Shirley Fannin, associate director of communicable disease control for Los Angeles County, told the council that the law, which she helped draft, was needed as a means of "educating the public and as a way of protecting people who are not able to protect themselves."

Other physicians joined in stressing that the AIDS virus is transmitted through sexual contact or through a mingling of blood or blood products. The disease destroys the immune system and leaves the body prey to various ailments.

Dentists and doctors' offices, hospitals, hospices and nursing homes are included in the ordinance. However, blood banks and sperm banks are exempted.

Maureen Siegel, a deputy city attorney, said that the ordinance provides certain exemptions. For example, it allows employers to dismiss or discipline people with AIDS under certain circumstances, such as when a food worker has open sores that could be a public health danger, whether or not the sores are the result of the disease.

It also would bar employers from requiring homosexual employees to take tests to prove that they do not have the disease. Relatives of AIDS victims would be similarly protected.

Leading Cause of Death

A statistician for the city of New



Mayor Tom Bradley

York has reported that in 1984, AIDS was the leading cause of death of men in the city between the ages of 30 and 39, United Press International reported from New York.

Alan Kristal, director of New York City's Office of Epidemiologic Surveillance and Statistics, said Wednesday that the disease also was one of the top five causes of death for New York City men between the ages of 20 and 50.

"AIDS is rapidly becoming the No. 1 cause of death of all young males in New York City," he said. Although fewer women than men have died from AIDS, Mr. Kristal said, "AIDS will soon become a woman's health issue."

He said, the disease is the second leading cause of death for women between the ages of 30 and 34 in New York City.

In preparing the statistics, Mr. Kristal studied death certificates and checked them against lists of AIDS cases reported by hospitals

Varied Virus Called Bar to AIDS Study

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The virus suspected of causing AIDS has so many variations in its genetic structure that developing a preventive vaccine against the disease may prove very difficult, if it can be done at all, researchers said Thursday.

Scientists at the National Cancer Institute said they looked at the suspect virus found in 18 patients with acquired immune deficiency syndrome or who were at high risk of getting the disease, and each isolated virus showed a different variation in its genetic structure.

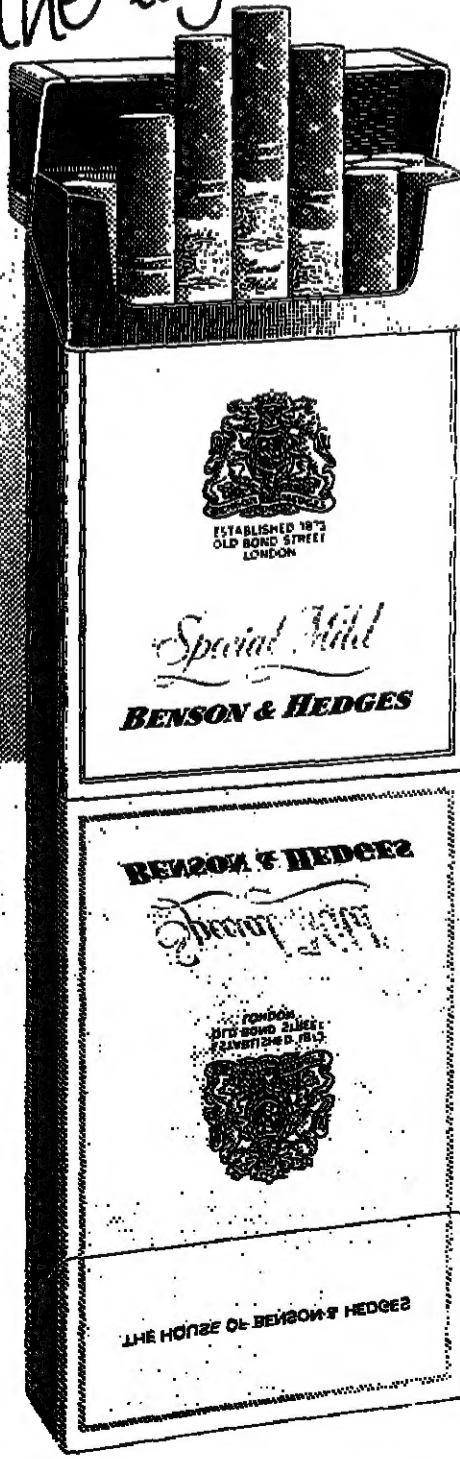
The findings, to be published Friday in the journal Science, mean that it could be difficult to find a common site on the viruses that can be targeted for preventive and therapeutic measures, they said.

To develop a vaccine, researchers say they need to find a common protein region, preserved in all variations of the virus, that triggers an immunologic response.

Dr. Flossie Wong-Staal, Dr. Robert C. Gallo and Dr. Mikulas Popovic at the cancer institute also said there was no distinct viral pattern found in patients with AIDS as opposed to those with a similar immunity disorder called AIDS-related complex, or even to those who were viral carriers without any disease symptoms.

Dr. Gallo, one of the discoverers of the suspect virus called HTLV-III, said that the viral diversity "is a worry when it comes to vaccine development."

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Time Running Short in Reagan Policy Fight

(Continued from Page 1)

cial Security benefit cuts even at some political peril to their 1986 campaigns, he added.

But House Republicans remain in a minority, he said, and their chief concern was to avoid another election reversal like the 26 seats they lost in 1982, when Democrats made Social Security a prominent campaign issue.

Mr. Reagan's legislative agenda was also disrupted this year by events beyond control of Congress and the White House. The chief of staff, Mr. Regan, said this week that "we've had many distractions" since he arrived at the White House.

He cited the Lebanon hostage crisis, the controversy over the

president's visit to a cemetery at Bitburg, West Germany, where SS troops are buried, and, most recently, Mr. Reagan's cancer surgery.

A White House official also suggested that the "window of opportunity" was partially blocked this year by congressional agenda in which leftover business from the previous year, such as the MX missile and aid to Nicaraguan rebels, appeared at the top of the list of business in 1985.

White House officials said they hoped to make this year one of accomplishments. Toward this end, they have been holding meetings this week at a seaside hotel here, attempting to plan a "fall offensive" by the president.

Senior officials said they antici-

pated an aggressive effort by Mr. Reagan to hold down spending, including selected vetoes of spending bills, and to battle against a tax increase in the revisions of the tax laws.

But Nancy Reagan has insisted that her husband's official business be kept to a minimum while he recuperates at the ranch from surgery July 13 to remove a cancerous growth from his intestine.

Mr. Reagan also faces intensifying demands on his time this autumn, primarily in preparing for the Geneva summit conference in November with the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

David Hoffman covers the White House for The Washington Post. He wrote this article for the International Herald Tribune.

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UN Aide Is Linked to Plan to Get Pituitaries in Africa

(Continued from Page 1)

North America, Dr. Ilig said, and are expected to be available for treatment in West Germany next year.

Dr. Lambo and a representative of the Galibia concern, Dr. Maria Mongardi, confirmed in separate telephone interviews last week that the exchange of medicines for pituitary glands had been discussed.

Reached in Nigeria, his home country, where he is on leave, Dr. Lambo described the proposal as "technical and scientific cooperation" that would have the double advantage of making drugs available to Africa and also promoting research by African scientists and doctors.

He said that several African governments, including Ghana, Zimbabwe, Ethiopia and Nigeria, had expressed interest, and that Galibia had already sent medical implements such as saws to be used in the removal of pituitaries.

The actual collection, he said, was awaiting a final "political" decision by the governments.

Dr. Mongardi said from Galibia's headquarters in Rome that, so far, no pituitaries had been collected under the Lambo plan. This, she said, was a result of "technical difficulties" such as absence of electricity, refrigeration and fast transport.

Dr. Lambo called the proposal "very practical and very important," and added, "It's promoting the welfare of the countries."

However, several WHO officials and medical experts who were interviewed suggested that such a project might be inconsistent with

established medical practice and WHO policy.

Besides citing the growing concern about hazards from use of the growth drug, they suggested that the delivery to Africa of sophisticated drugs contradicted WHO efforts to emphasize primary health care, to limit the use of expensive Western drugs in developing countries and to establish a model list of basic "essential" drugs.

The exchange called for the African countries to receive, in ex-

Mongardi wrote to Dr. Lambo on May 25, 1984, and, after referring to "our previous discussions in Nigeria and in Geneva," proposed an exchange of the two Galibia-produced drugs as well as "other hormones and enzymes" for the pituitaries.

The proposal was taken up in principle by Dr. Lambo in a letter dated June 5, 1984. On July 16 he wrote saying that he had called a meeting in Nigeria of "all the pathologists at the teaching hospitals,

ble "collection centers." A note on the meeting stated that the minimum aim was 3,000 pituitary glands a month from Nigeria.

In the interview last week, Dr. Lambo said the target of 500 glands a day, in view of "cultural constraints," was unrealistic.

"Any family could refuse a post-mortem," he said. "In most parts of Africa they don't like it."

Dr. Lambo said that once the arrangement between the Lambo Foundation and Galibia had been

However, according to one of the documents, one African medical official did mention "an agreed fee for each gland collected." In a letter dated April 15, 1985, Dr. E. Q. Archampong, dean of the University of Ghana medical school, wrote to Dr. Lambo:

"The department of pathology has been collecting pituitary glands for Galibia since April 1982 without any formal arrangement. This arrangement could be formalized and based on Galibia providing logistic support such as vehicles, deep freezers, etc., salary for a driver... and an agreed fee for each gland collected. The fee should be paid in dollars and deposited in a special external account to be used solely for the purchase of reagents, kits, equipment, etc., for... laboratories and the department of pathology."

Dr. Lambo said Thursday that he became involved in the project in 1984 as a result of his belief that Galibia and Nordisk, the Danish company, might be buying pituitaries from Ghana and Nigeria without the governments' knowledge.

Efforts to confirm this at Galibia were unsuccessful. But Nordisk Insulinlaboratorium's vice president, Leif Knudsen, said the company had bought a consignment of about 200 pituitary glands in Nigeria for \$5 each. He said the company had dealt directly with a hospital in Ibadan and it was possible other purchases would be made.

Dr. Lambo said in the interview that he had no plans to recommend cancellation of the project, in spite of the recent U.S. ban on growth hormones.

"If it is proven that there are

"If it is proven that there are inherent dangers, the whole thing would be disbanded immediately."

Dr. Adeoye Thomas Lambo

change for the pituitaries, Grom and Pergonal, two Galibia products. Grom, a growth hormone, is used to treat hypopituitary dwarfism and Pergonal is a fertility drug.

Hypopituitary dwarfism is a rare, nonfatal condition for which 3,500 people are receiving treatment in the United States. Figures are unavailable for African countries.

A WHO official said last week that the model list of generic drugs of most importance to developing countries included no growth hormones. Genetic fertility drugs similar to Pergonal are also not included on the list, according to WHO.

Details of the proposed exchange are laid out in the documents obtained by the International Herald Tribune, which include copies of correspondence between Dr. Lambo, the Galibia enterprise and African health officials and government ministers.

According to the documents, Dr.

provincial general hospitals, as well as medical officers in charge of public mortuaries.

The letter continued: "It was reckoned that we could get well over 500 specimens [pituitary glands] a day with hard work from all over the country."

A footnote in the letter added: "Some of my colleagues who took part in Lagos during my recent visit mentioned the possibility of collecting placenta, adrenals, ovaries, etc., from various private and public hospitals. In Lagos metropolis alone there are 800 corpses collected and unclaimed almost every week. I will like to have your advice and guidance on this proposal, i.e., if the collection of adrenals, ovaries, etc., will be useful to you as well."

The documents said that by the time Dr. Lambo met with Dr. Mongardi in Rome, on Sept. 21, 1984, 13 separate cities in five Nigerian states had been identified as possi-

proposed, he contacted the health ministers from Ghana, Nigeria and Ethiopia at a WHO assembly in Geneva in May and suggested that they reach an arrangement with Galibia that could guarantee them finished drugs.

Dr. Lambo said the ministers found the proposal acceptable in principle and asked him to write to them "in my capacity as a private person and a scientist from Africa." At the same time, he said, they sent the proposal to their medical advisers for further consideration.

Dr. Lambo stated in the interview that the Ethiopian health minister appeared to want insulin, rather than growth hormones, in exchange for pituitaries.

In the documents, Dr. Lambo stated that no financial payment would be made in return for the pituitaries, although the cost of their collection and transport would be borne by the Galibia company.

Khamenei's Re-election Is Anticipated in Iran

The Associated Press

NICOSIA — A presidential election in Iran on Friday is expected to keep the incumbent, Ali Khamenei, in office and to reaffirm policies set by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

Suggestions that Mr. Khamenei might not win re-election seemed to fade July 29, sources said, when the Council of Guardians, a government body of religious leaders, chose Mr. Khamenei and two lesser known men as candidates from among 50 Iranians who had offered themselves for election.

There had been reports that Mr. Khamenei might choose not to seek re-election or that the defection of his sister, Badri, to Iraq in May would cause him to lose official favor.

The reports that Mr. Khamenei, 45, would step down had been fostered by an explosion in a Tehran mosque last spring while the president, a clergyman as well as political leader, was speaking.

Mr. Khamenei's predecessor, Mohammed Ali Rajai, had been assassinated in a bomb attack in 1981, and Mr. Khamenei lost the use of his right arm when a booby-trapped tape recorder exploded next to him at about the same time.

The other two candidates named were Habibollah Asghar-Owliadi, a former commerce minister who resigned in 1983 under pressure over allegations of corruption, and Mostafavi Kashani, a Moslem clergy-

man who was the senior representative at the World Court in the Hague in Iran's financial disputes with the United States.

In 1981, Mr. Khamenei defeated two little-known candidates to become president with 95 percent of the vote.

Iraq Reports War Victories

Iraqi officials said Thursday that Iraq's forces had crushed an Iranian attack on the Gulf war's central front, about 235 kilometers (150 miles) southeast of Baghdad. Reuters reported.

A military spokesman, quoted by the official Iraqi news agency INA, said that the battle occurred about 10 kilometers from the Iranian border.

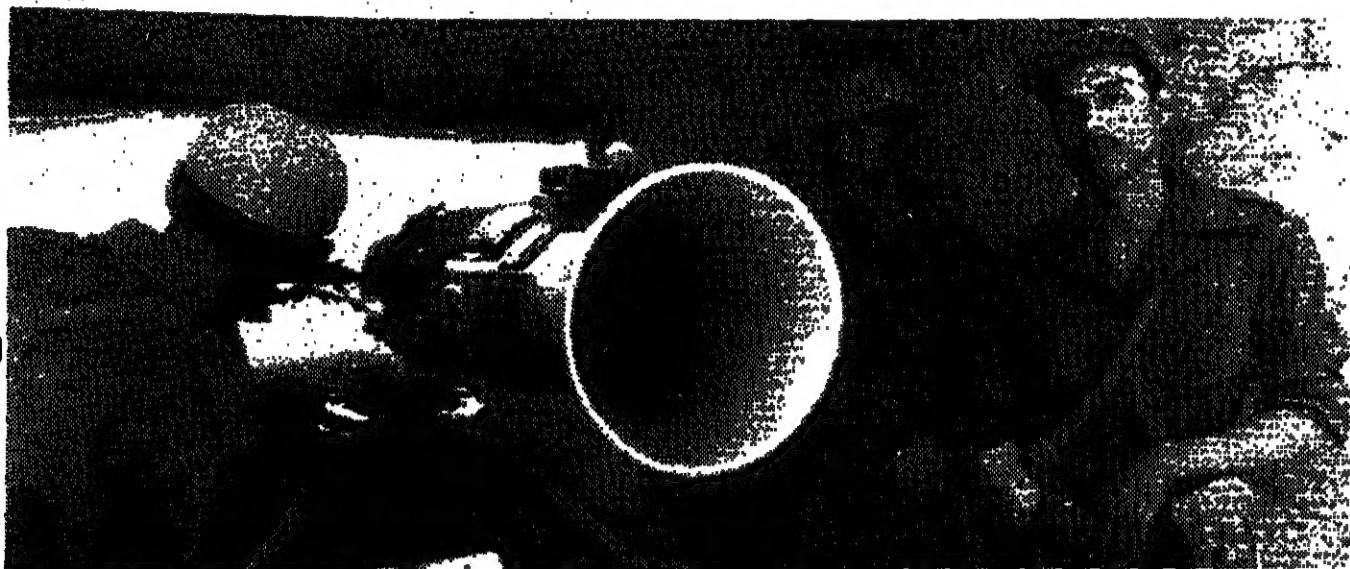
"Big numbers of the attacking Iranian forces were killed and 58 others were taken captive," the spokesman said.

The Iraqi government said Saturday that its troops had attacked Iranian positions in the East Tigris sector of the southern front, inflicting heavy losses.

Grenade Kills 2 Guatemalans

United Press International

GUATEMALA CITY — Two Guatemalan workers were killed Wednesday when a grenade exploded on the grounds of the Mexican Embassy, government officials said. No group has claimed responsibility for the incident.



Moroccan soldiers operating surveillance equipment at a post along the desert wall that blocks the Polisario Front rebels.

Morocco Completing Sahara Wall Against Rebels

(Continued from Page 1)

his-speaking region of northwest Africa.

There is no independent means of confirming Morocco's assertion that except for occasional "harassment" the war against the guerrillas has virtually been won.

A reflection of Moroccan confidence, however, was the military's decision to permit three American reporters to visit two command posts on the wall and several cities in Western Sahara this week.

Only inclement weather prevented a scheduled visit to the construction site of the newest and southernmost section of the wall, which will reach the Atlantic and ostensibly complete the seal.

According to General Bannani, the movement of the wall is what distinguishes it from such historical predecessors as the Great Wall of China or France's Maginot Line.

General Bannani said that at its widest point, the wall has been moved forward 600 miles. But what has been, as General Bannani called it, a mobile bridge to the border will soon become a final defensive position.

At Command Post No. 1, three-and-a-half miles from the Algerian border and 18 miles from the town of Mahbes, an American-supplied radar screen is mounted on a metal platform 36 feet above ground. It can detect a person's movement more than 12 miles away.

The colonel at the command post said that rebels had fired mortar rounds from six miles away, which fell ineffectively.

"So we picked up human movement on this radar," he said, "localized the fire with the assistance of equipment at the adjacent command post and returned fire immediately."

Western sources say electronic and seismic sensors are interspersed with anti-personnel radar to improve detection. "We can even detect a dog 30 miles away," a colonel at a southern command post said.

At Command Post No. 1, a ring of mounds and mounds within the maze of sand hides a well-equipped force. But the colonel's proudest weapon was a Moroccan invention of a "Russian-American marriage" as he put it: a Soviet heavy machine gun mounted on an American armored personnel carrier.

Command Post No. 1 is among the closest Moroccan positions to the battery of two to four Soviet SAM-6 missiles guarding Polisario camps near the Algerian town of Tindouf.

Despite the proximity, Moroccans said, the last major battle occurred in October 1984, when a

Polisario armored column of about 1,000 soldiers attacked south of Zag. The rebels penetrated the wall, General Bannani said, but were quickly surrounded by Moroccan forces.

He and others estimated that Polisario troop strength had dropped from 9,000 and now ranged from 3,500 to 4,000. Their armaments include about 120 armored attack vehicles, 50 to 60 trucks mounted with rocket launchers, nine 122mm guns, an inventory of 9mm mortars and a SAM-6 battery of two to four launchers.

Officers say Moroccan troops are under orders not to cross into Algeria, which has far superior military forces.

"We want to stop a war here," General Bannani said, "not start one."

A Jailed Turk Supports Charge Against Bulgaria

By John Tagliabue

New York Times Service

BOCHUM, West Germany — Members of an Italian court trying eight men accused of conspiracy to murder Pope John Paul II have interrogated a rightist Turk here about information he says he received that the purported plot was arranged by the Bulgarian secret service.

The testimony Wednesday from Yalcin Ozbey was given to six court members in special session in this Ruhr city after Mr. Ozbey refused to travel to Rome to testify. He is being held here on forged and weapons charges.

[After repeated requests Mr. Ozbey agreed Thursday to go to Rome to testify. The Associated Press reported from Bochum. "Ozbey said this morning he is now willing to go to Rome," said a spokesman for the court. "We are working out the details with the Italian justices now.]

The court members traveled to the Netherlands last week to question Samet Arslan, a Turk who was arrested in May carrying a gun while the pope was in the country.

Persons who were present during the session with Mr. Ozbey said the questioning had focused on the identity of Turks who, Mr. Ozbey said, were with Mehmet Ali Agca, the assailant, during the 1981 shooting. Other questions dealt with preparations for the attack.

The officials said Mr. Ozbey identified a man filmed with Mr. Agca in a Rome bank by an automatic camera several days before the shooting as Oral Celik, one of five Turkish defendants in the trial.

Mr. Ozbey told the officials

Tuesday that Mr. Celik, who is at large, and Mr. Agca had telephoned him in West Germany from Bulgaria several times before they traveled to Rome. They indicated, he said, support by the Bulgarian secret service.

Under intense questioning, Mr. Ozbey was evidently unable to say how he knew the calls had come from Bulgaria. He conceded that his knowledge of the purported Bulgarian backing was based on hearsay.

Mr. Ozbey, who is of Kurdish origin, said two Turkish extremists whom he was able to identify only by their "battle names" — Akif and Amed — were with Mr. Celik and Mr. Agca the day of the shooting.

He said Mr. Celik and the two extremists fled to Switzerland and the Netherlands after the shooting.

In evidence that contradicted accounts given by witnesses, who said more than one person shot at the pope, Mr. Ozbey said Mr. Celik told him that only Mr. Agca had fired.

In earlier testimony to Judge Mario Martella, the Italian magistrate whose 23-month investigation led to the trial, Mr. Ozbey identified "Akif" as Sedat Sirri Kadem, a leftist and boyhood friend of Mr. Agca. He said the fourth Turk with Mr. Agca was Omar Ay, a rightist Turk serving a life sentence in Turkey for murder.

But Mr. Ay denied any complicity when he was questioned in Turkey last month.

Mr. Kadem, testifying in Rome last week, said he had never been outside Turkey before his trip to Italy to give evidence.



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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Just as the Emperor Said

For most Americans, the first reaction to word of the Japanese surrender in 1945 was relief, pure and simple. The surrender meant that the invasion of the Japanese home islands was a great and terrible battle that would never have to be fought. Currently there is a quarrel going on among historians over the numbers of casualties that the American commanders expected; but that is irrelevant. The ferocity of the Japanese defense of Iwo Jima and Okinawa earlier that year left no one with any illusions about the costs of the landings ahead.

The announcement that the war was over, like the news of the attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941, is sharply marked in the memory of the American generation that lived through it; there is hardly anyone who does not remember precisely where he was at each of those two moments, what he was doing, what he felt. And the Japanese? "We have resolved," the emperor said in a radio broadcast to his people, 40 years ago Wednesday night, "to pave the way for a grand peace for all the generations to come, by enduring the unendurable and suffering what is insufferable."

For several months Japan's cities had been under an unrelenting bombardment of which the nuclear attack was the culmination, yet the emperor's address was a shock to his listeners. As the historian Masataka Kosaka describes it, "Few had remained confident of victory, but it was not until they heard the emperor's crackling, high-pitched voice that the Japanese appreciated the full extent of the catastrophe that had overtaken them. They also realized how utterly exhausted they were."

Two weeks later General Douglas MacArthur landed at Atsugi, and the occupation began — a time of achievement in which Americans are entitled to take great pride.

World War II was one of the wars in which Americans knew, with a clear and certain moral conviction, why they were fighting — and that the fight was necessary.

Perhaps that was also true of the Revolution, among those parts of the population that supported the revolutionary armies, and it was certainly true on both sides of the Civil War. Regarding the other American wars, there are more question marks. Americans' ideas about war generally depend on which war they are thinking of. But it seemed self-evident in 1945 that the world would be a better place with the unqualified defeat of the governments that had been in control of Germany and Japan. That judgment still seems self-evident today.

Relations between the United States and Japan in the 1980s are rather scratchy, with a good deal of mutual irritation over matters of trade. That is not surprising, since their prosperity has made them two of history's great commercial competitors. But they are also allies, and that sense of common national interest is now supported by four decades of engrained habits and traditions as well.

The remarkable thing about the military victory of Aug. 14, 1945, is that, precisely as the emperor promised at the time, it has introduced a "grand peace" that has now continued longer than most of either country's population has been alive.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Behind Agca's Cloning

What began in May as "the trial of the century" has turned into a farce by Frandello with eight more months to go. Having persuaded an Italian magistrate that Bulgarian hired him to murder the pope, Mehmet Ali Agca has made a bluff of himself. To the dismay of those who believed him, he has claimed divinity, promised to perform miracles and offered conflicting accounts of his assassination attempt. "If he wanted to destroy his own credibility," fumed the Italian prosecutor, "he has succeeded magnificently."

Why should anyone care what Mr. Agca says? There is no credible independent corroboration of his claim that he was recruited by Bulgarian and Soviet secret police to eliminate a troublesome Polish pope. He alters at will key details about time, places and people, and exults in the confusion when his inventions are exposed. Now another Turkish gunman, who had said he knew of the plot, turns out to offer only a hearsay account.

Still, giving Mr. Agca a forum was the way to test his devastating claims that a superpower turned to a Turkish zealot to rid itself of John Paul II. His account was sufficiently convincing to justify this trial. If testimony so far has failed to establish the Bulgarian link, it has at least given weight to a simpler hypothesis: that the roots of this plot were in Turkey.

As a student, Mr. Agca joined an Islamic terror gang, the Gray Wolves, which aimed to destroy Turkey's secular democracy. He was convicted in 1979 of murdering a liberal editor in Istanbul, but somehow escaped from a military jail. He then sent this letter to the victim's paper: "Western imperialists, fearful that Turkey and her sister Islamic nations might become a political, military and economic power in the Middle East, are sending to Turkey in this delicate moment the Commander of the Crusades, John Paul, disguised as a religious chief. If this visit ... is not canceled, I will without doubt kill the Pope-Chief."

Do those inflamed words explain his deed? That now seems at least as plausible as his attempts to widen the conspiracy and magnify his importance. It is also plausible that he had contacts with Bulgarian officials on criminal matters unrelated to the pope or the Kremlin.

These are matters that can be independently corroborated. Exploring this underworld may also show why Bulgaria gave sanctuary to Gray Wolves who fled Turkey when the military seized power there in 1980. Whether Mr. Agca dissembles for reasons of madness or design, some valuable truths may emerge about Turkey's right-wing terrorists and their connections with Communist Bulgaria.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

A Program to Save Forests

Driven by the desperation of poverty, millions of people in Africa, Asia and Latin America are devastating the forests of their nations faster than replacement trees can grow, converting once fertile fields to deserts, eroding plateaus and hillsides, silting up reservoirs that once promised long-lasting supplies of irrigation water and risking global climate changes. By every measure, disaster is developing. From despair, however, new hope is emerging. Experts have concluded that the deterioration of the tropical forests can be arrested and ultimately reversed. They have assembled a catalog of successes to prove their point. And they have drawn a detailed plan for action to begin the long and costly process.

There is a major uncertainty, nevertheless. It has to do with political commitment and with funds. Without a commitment by leaders of the 58 most affected nations, and a willingness of donors to double their appropriations for forestry aid, there can be no hope of ultimately reversing the ravaging deforestation.

The extraordinary opportunity to do something has emerged, not by coincidence, in the midst of the International Year of the Forest, an observation sponsored by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization. The plan of action was drawn by nine international experts, sponsored by the World Resources Institute in Washington. It has been endorsed by the Ninth World Forestry Congress held last month in Mexico City. High officials at major development agencies, including the World

Bank, the UN Development Program and the U.S. Agency for International Development are already reviewing the recommendations even though the final report of the action program will not be released until Oct. 10. Every element of support will be required.

Foreign aid officials from 14 nations and the major international development agencies will meet at The Hague on Nov. 20 to decide whether to proceed. There is optimism, but not yet dollars, to support an initial five-year program that could, above all, create teams of barefoot foresters and extension workers [for] a rapidly expanding forest rescue program.

— THE LOS ANGELES TIMES.

Australia and Japan Together

Both protected by alliance with the United States, Australia and Japan now assess the strategic problems of the West Pacific in very similar ways. This fact has led more than one Australian prime minister to herald a new "Pacific Community" and one Japanese leader to propose Australian membership of the club of seven major industrial nations. [However,] our regional strategic understandings have not always been matched by equally profound cultural understanding. Australian suspicions of Japan are not unique, but for half a century, from Japan's victory over Russia in 1905 until well after 1945, they had an especially irrational and racist quality. We can be thankful that remarkably few residues of those attitudes exist today, 40 years after V-J Day.

— THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.



No, Democracy Isn't a Judeo-Christian Monopoly

By Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

WASHINGTON — Secretary of Education William Bennett, who has emerged as the main advocate of the Reagan administration's position on religion in the schools, has demanded "a national conversation and debate on the place of religious belief in our society." In the Aug. 7 speech to the Knights of Columbus in which he issued the call, he spoke with sufficient provocation to guarantee that he will get his debate.

According to Mr. Bennett, who rarely resorts to understatement, the fate of American democracy is intertwined "with the vitality of the Judeo-Christian tradition." He therefore finds it alarming that "a new aversion to religion," disguised as constitutional interpretation, has "beguiled" the judges and in four decades of error has led "to a kind of ghettoizing of religion."

Moreover, "neutrality to religion" turned out to bring with it a neutrality to those values that issue from religion. "Nowadays, entanglement with religion is viewed as 'something akin to entanglement with an infectious disease.' As a result of all these dangerous trends, America faces 'a new source of divisiveness: the assault of secularism on religion.'"

This is strong language, possibly divisive in itself. Certainly Mr. Bennett has launched a no-holds-barred assault on the line of church-state doctrine developed by the United States Supreme Court since 1947.

There is a disturbingly theoretic tenor in his views, although doubtless it would be unfair to say that in arguing for tax aid to religious education he is arguing in effect for official religious indoctrination.

But it is equally a distortion for the secretary to claim — in the non-sequitur that binds his dubious argument together — that anyone who favors strict separation of church and state is animated by some new, militant brand of "secularism."

Such a characterization fails to account for the traditional resistance to aiding church schools, or to holding sectarian religious exercises in public schools, by such bodies as the National Council of Churches; such denominations as Baptists, Quakers and Jews; such eminent churchmen as the presiding bishop of the Episcopal Church or the president of Georgetown University, an eminent Jesuit priest, who are hardly to

be called advocates of "secularism." As for Mr. Bennett's underlying premise that U.S. democracy derives from and depends on the official propagation of Judeo-Christian values, it is at best problematical, belonging to that class of sweeping assertions to which the intelligent response can only be yes and no.

Yes, in the sense that Western conceptions of individual rights and liberty descend to us from the medieval schoolmen — who, incidentally, borrowed the idea of natural rights from classical pre-Christian philosophers. And yes, in the sense that Western democracy emerged — with much sectarian bloodshed and disgraceful oppression of the weak and defenseless, especially the Jews — within the fold and bosom of Christianity.

But in equally weighty senses, no — an emphatic no. The preponderant religious influence at the time of the framing of the Constitution was neither prophetic nor evangelical, as is the conception of public religion favored by the Reagan administration and its spokesmen, but cool, dignified, rationalist and deist.

That presumably explains why the

preamble to the American Constitution makes no declaration of democracy's dependency on godliness, Judeo-Christian or otherwise.

Indeed, if you suppose, with Secretary Bennett, that the framers were vitally concerned with this link, they were oddly selective. They left no constitutional directive concerning religion, except the directive that no religious test for office shall ever be imposed. Strictly construed, that can only mean that if a Buddhist or Moslem or atheist musters the necessary votes, he or she can hold any U.S. office within the gift of the people.

It is also inconvenient, from Mr. Bennett's perspective, that in the leading contemporary treatise on the intentions of the framers, the Federalist Papers, there are far more, and more extensive, references to the pagan Greek and Roman experience with self-government than to the "Judeo-Christian tradition."

None of which is to disparage the complexity of the issue. It is to say, rather, that if the Reagan administration seeks a real debate, as distinguished from a propaganda war, it will have to stow the sash and sword and review its history.

Washington Post Writers Group.

The Revolution in China Is About Fresh Tomatoes

By Anthony Lewis

BEIJING — Private traders sell food and clothes and household goods in hundreds of street markets around the city. Billboards on the main avenues advertise General Electric, Xerox, Sony. A leading publishing house has issued Chinese translations of Plato, Sir Thomas More, Ricardo, Schopenhauer and Freud ("An Introduction to Psychoanalysis").

Change is not an adequate word for what is happening in China. The monochrome that presented itself to the visitor in 1972 — the uniformed clothes, the rigid ideas, the monopoly of state power and wisdom — has been transformed. Outsiders who come frequently after an absence of only a few months.

How far will it go? Will the commitment to economic reform last? Will Western ideas be admitted along with technology and capital? A visitor has to begin by recognizing his ignorance of such a vast and shrouded society. Even the experts cannot tell where the process of change will go. The uncertainties — economic, political, social — are too great. All one can do is record impressions of what is happening.

The street markets are in a way the most dramatic sign of change. What is so significant about selling consumer items from tables along the alleys and avenues? But imagine

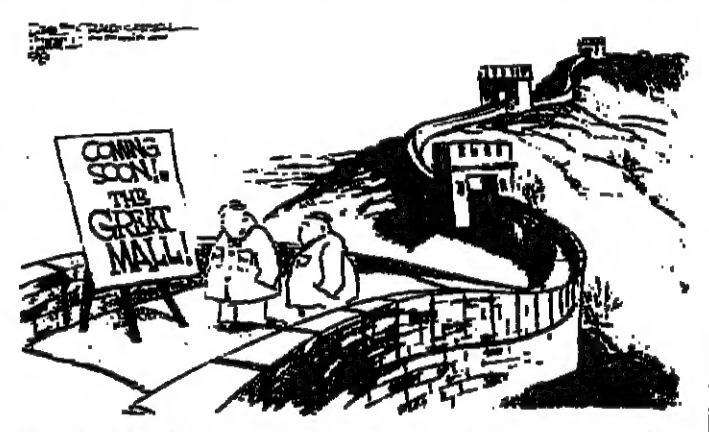
a society in which products and prices were rigidly controlled for decades — and consumers suddenly have a choice. That is drama.

In a walkway between big apartment buildings, some people began selling antiques a few months ago. There were half a dozen tables, each with its Beijing city license. Now there are dozens, with crowds of Chinese and foreigners bargaining for beautiful ginger jars and carved caskets and brass locks. One man sells Kuomintang currency with Chiang Kai-shek's picture on it.

Food is where private traders have had the impact, though. They sell so much now, newspapers reported the other day, that some state groceries are being forced out of business. Everywhere one sees peasants offering tomatoes, peaches, melons, peppers, corn.

How does it work? A peasant living 60 miles (100 kilometers) from Beijing grows sweet corn, making his own decision on that under the "responsibility system" instituted for peasants five years ago by Deng Xiaoping. One day he picks 300 ears that he brings to Beijing by bicycle.

He expects to sell the corn in three days, he says, for a total of 60 yuan (about \$21). He stays two nights in a hotel for three yuan a night and spends two yuan a day for food. His expenses are 10 yuan and



Looks like President Li's visit to America went well.

his net is 50. That is as much as his usual income for a month.

It sounds primitive, and it is. China is a Third World country, with especially inadequate transportation and communications. It is a country in which peasants have enough incentive to move their crops long distances by bicycle. But in equally weighty senses, no — an emphatic no. The preponderant religious influence at the time of the framing of the Constitution was neither prophetic nor evangelical, as is the conception of public religion favored by the Reagan administration and its spokesmen, but cool, dignified, rationalist and deist.

That presumably explains why the

for the first time. They flooded in, and prices stabilized.

For prices to move that way after being frozen for decades is not just economically but also psychologically trying. On the other hand there is the advantage of choice — and quality. I asked a young woman how she felt about vegetable and fruit prices. "I like fresh tomatoes," she said. "It's worth it."

Some think the idea of choice has taken hold so strongly that the state would have trouble returning to rigidity. Others worry about public reaction to higher food prices as subsidies are increasingly removed.

And then think about the uncertainty as the market idea moves from agricultural to industrial products, as it is just doing. Change of that character would be staggering in a small country, and this is a country of a billion people.

The New York Times.

When the Asylum's Napoleons Meet, Their Conclave Isn't Funny

By Paul L. Montgomery

BRUSSELS — On a fine Sunday afternoon recently, in the Flemish market town of Diksmuide, members of some of the diverse neo-Nazi groups of Western Europe gathered in one of their annual conclaves.

The center of the gathering was a circus tent near the Yser River. Several hundred people milled about under the humid canvas. Most wore variations of paramilitary gear — black hiking shorts, khaki shirts, thick black boots — decorated with scarves and insignias. There were shoulder patches from West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium and Sweden, while other participants chose to remain anonymous.

Some were young with hair cut back to scarred scalps, looking as if they had just left a rock concert or a motorcycle gang. Others were plump and middle-aged, with garrison belts and silver braids run through epaulettes of their brown shirts. There were a few uniformed children beside uniformed parents. Waitresses in white aprons brought trays of beer.

All along the tent's perimeter were ideologues behind their literature tables, seeking the attention of the uniformed crowd. Earnest young men and a few earnest young women thrust leaflets in half a dozen languages into the hands of passers-by, touting Friends of South Africa, Order of the Eternal Return, Young National Democrats, Mysteries of the Ruines, Anti-Immigrant Coalition

and many more such causes. Aging dictators in dark suits, with bulging briefcases, sold books with titles like "Is Hitler Really Dead?" and "Jewish Crimes Through the Centuries."

By the end of the Diksmuide gathering, the police had arrested 49 men for bragging or for carrying clubs, chains, knives or bayonets. Many of those charged were West Germans.

In past years Britain's National Front had provided about half of those arrested, but it was not in evidence this year. That presumably had to do with allegations that National Front supporters instigated the May 29 riot at the Brussels soccer match between Liverpool and Juventus of Milan, at which 38 people died.

As memory of Nazi crimes in Europe grows fainter, there is a tendency to regard neo-Nazi gatherings with disdain or even amusement — a late 20th-century version of the old cartoons in which all the inmates in the asylum think they are Napoleon. Officials responsible for public order have come to take a less benign view.

Members or former members of groups represented at Diksmuide have been implicated in murders, bombings, bank robberies and arms and narcotic trafficking. For every harmless lunatic who dresses up in an SS uniform there seems to be another prepared to use a gun or a bomb.

Authorities seem agreed that ter-

rorism by the extreme right has diminished since 1980, when a bomb in the Bologna train station killed 81 people and a bomb at the Munich beer festival killed 13. But there are still enough cases to keep police busy. The "loony tunes" and spangled criminals President Reagan referred to in a July 8 speech on terrorism can be found on the right in abundance.

A case under investigation in Belgium might serve as a cautionary example of where the extreme right can lead. It began two years ago, when a former paratrooper was arrested after he had shot at his brother in a drunken rage. A search of his apartment uncovered arms and top-secret

NATO documents. The man said he was part of a previously unknown group called Westland New Post, founded to defend the cultural and genetic patrimony of the white race against North Africans, Turks, Slavs, South Americans and leftists.

The trail led back to Paul Latimus, a 38-year-old nuclear engineer who had held political jobs in Belgium and had been arrested in Brussels for illegal arms possession. In 1978 he belonged to a far-right youth group and tried to infiltrate environmentalist groups. He said he attended paramilitary training camps in South Africa and what was then Rhodesia.

Westland New Post, founded by

Mr. Latimus in 1980 as an information-gathering organization, had a secret police section modeled on the Gestapo and another called the Bureau for Zionist Affairs. It apparently never had more than a few dozen members, but among them were several who worked in the code room of the Belgian general staff.

The members apparently had stolen copies of NATO messages to the Belgian Army as well as a decoding grid for a NATO code.

The ex-paratrooper also confessed to police that Westland New Post had received training in shadowing suspects from a member of the Belgian security services. Among the targets, he said, were a couple they suspected of being Soviet spies. A month after the practice session, the couple were found shot dead. The ex-paratrooper said he took part in the murder.

Last year, in the midst of the tangled investigation, Mr. Latimus was found hanging in his basement. The death was at first ruled a suicide, but the case has been reopened.

An investigator of the Westland New Post case said it was unlikely that his department would again look quite so skeptically at extreme-right groups they came across. "It was like turning over a rock," he said. "Insects were crawling in all directions."

The writer, a former foreign correspondent, lives in Brussels. He contributed this to the Los Angeles Times.

FROM OUR AUG. 16 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Union Drops Smoking Charge
SAN FRANCISCO — Fearing to incur the displeasure of Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., a miss meeting of the Golden Gate Christian Endeavor Union has refused to adopt a resolution condemning the alleged cigarette smoking habit of Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, daughter of Colonel Roosevelt. At the moment they were showing this deference to the son of the former President, young Mr. Roosevelt, in his apartments at the St. Francis Hotel, was expressing his personal indifference to the agitation against his sister's reported use of cigarettes. "I have given absolutely no attention to these charges against my sister," he said. "There has been a lot of trashy stuff printed about her, but I seldom see these things and never pay any attention when I do."

1935: Adviser to King Zog Murdered
VIENNA — A murder of great significance occurred [on Aug. 15] at Irena, in Albania, which can have repercussions not only on Yugoslav relations but on the whole political situation in the east of Europe. One of the most prominent military advisers of King Zog of Albania, Major Leon Gagliari, was shot while in a motorcar in the streets of Tirana. Major Gagliari was a Croat by birth but became an officer in the Bulgarian Army. After the war he became an Albanian and chief of the Albanian general staff. His murderer is named Tchekrest, an Albanian journalist. He had recently received an amnesty from prison, where he had been serving a three year term following charges that he was a member of a secret anti-Albanian organization.

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Jean Negulesco in his Hollywood days.

Memories of Falling Upstairs

PARIS — Some days it seems as if there isn't one old-time Hollywood director who hasn't had his *homage* at the Cinémathèque (the latest to be feted by the crème de la crème of French cinéphiles was Joseph E. Lewis, excitedly identified in a newspaper headline as the prince of B pictures.)

One stranger to the homage circuit whose pleasant progress through the high life is unencumbered by any cult following is Jean

Hollywood film where of a night one could see all together Modigliani, Matisse, Picasso, Fougère and the wild Soutine. Having painted Queen Marie, he landed in Hollywood in 1928 as "the royal Romanian painter."

Before leaving France, Negulesco befriended Isadora Duncan at the Colombe d'Or in Saint-Paul de Vence. "She was a very exciting personality but absolutely a fat slob. Americans used to pay her to be around, especially when she would talk about her mad, mad Russian husband, Yessien. She was foolish because she hated wives. She would sleep with any man so she could punish the wife. I don't know why."

Negulesco did not hate husbands. In Hollywood he was found charming and dashing and was quickly employed. An early attempt at a never-released art film turned him into an obedient director who was more interested in exploiting his skill than in developing his talent. He learned his skills from making 96 shorts, each shot in one day.

He received a big check every Friday and was handy in a crisis. For example, when 20th Century-Fox wanted to show that its new CinemaScope process, which had been used only for a lumbering epic, "The Robe," could also serve for more intimate films, Negulesco used the process for "How to Marry a Millionaire," with Betty Grable and Lauren Bacall, and with Marilyn Monroe giving the most relaxed performance of her career.

Negulesco felt a wary affection for Monroe, whom he described as being "as helpless as a sharp knife." Her trust in him was such that he directed her in 101 retakes and extra scenes in other people's pictures.

He danced with Vivien Leigh the night of the premiere of "Gone with the Wind," dated Louise Rainer, cooked gourmet meals for Howard Hughes and was Zanuck's intimate. "Zanuck was impressed by Johnny and people like him who were European and smooth," says an acquaintance. "They had something he didn't have and yet Zanuck was stronger than they were." And he never failed to show it.

Negulesco describes himself as a selfish, egotistical adventurer. In sum, he was insouciant. In his book many people are described as ruthless, but the word is not used in condemnation. He had a lot of fun: Even the hideously competitive ritual Hollywood croquet games were fun, although croquet, with its opportunities for cool vengeance, was known as "the hate game."

"We never bet any money on the game."

The hate was enough of a reward," Negulesco said.

He went to Turkey to aid its film industry ("an adventurous time filled with Balkan promises"); the U.S. government sent him and his wife to Moscow, where they were convinced their room was bugged. "Dusty talked to every piece of furniture saying I am an American and you should be ashamed of yourself. One day I found her talking to a toilet."

HE once won this plaudit from the intellectual critic James Agee: "A director I had not expected to praise is Jean Negulesco, who has always reminded me of Michael Curtiz on toast. (Mr. Curtiz, in turn, has always seemed like Franz Murnau under onions)." His great regret was that he was never allowed to make a western.

"I had my cowboy hat and my walk was ready." He got up and turned into John Wayne, shoulders rolling, knees clenched. "In Hollywood they'd laugh at me although the best western was made by a Viennese, Fred Zinnemann — 'High Noon.' I had my costume ready and instead they would say, 'Johnny, we have a story for you about three naughty little girls and three naughty little boys. We'll get Hathaway for the western.'"

Such regrets were minor: He was a lucky man and knew it. Even in World War II he was lucky. Classified as an enemy alien, he was able to pull out a telegram that Stalin had sent him praising one of his shorts. Later, in the McCarthy era, having Stalin as a fan could have caused trouble, but Negulesco never had a care.

"When Zanuck was checking my political affiliations he found that the one thing I belonged to was the Peter Pan Woodland Club, a club for rich men who owned bungalows. I used to take my female stars there for story conferences."

Negulesco hasn't won an Oscar, although his stars have. No one, to his knowledge, is planning a homage or a critical study of his oeuvre. He has, however, been called Hollywood's best-dressed director ("69 pairs of sports trousers, 53 waistcoats, 500 ties, 3 dozen hats," said a news report). Sunny and suave at 85, he is planning another film and another autobiography, called "Falling Up."

"They talk about the ladder of success," he said. "But my impression of a career in Hollywood is that you fall your way upstairs. On the way up, you fall down. If you have the humor, still being happy falling down, it's a glorious thing."



Negulesco sketch of Marilyn Monroe.

BORN in Craiova, Romania, the long-awaited first son after four daughters, Negulesco says, as ladies' men tend to, that his mother was a saint. With John Houseman and Edward G. Robinson he was one of the few Romanians in a Hollywood dangerously dominated by Hungarians. ("It isn't enough to be Hungarian; you have to have talent," read a sign over the writers' table at the MGM commissary.)

"A Romanian is every cliché about Hungarians in spades. We think we are more honest because while both will sell their mothers only a Romanian will deliver."

"Edward G. Robinson was a perfect Romanian. We played him once at his place. I lost \$58 and gave him a check. The next time we played with my cards and I won \$59." Robinson returned Negulesco's check and gave him \$1 in cash, to Negulesco's dismay. "Eddie, my check was no good," he explained. "That's your problem," Robinson said. Negulesco recalled, "That was the most Romanian thing I ever saw."

Negulesco left home to become an artist in a Paris garret. He met fellow Romanians (Brancusi, Tristan Tzara) and describes an artists' bistro that sounds straight out of a

Where the Young Dancers Come From

by Esther B. Fein

NEW YORK — Mary Day can no longer climb steps two at a time. When she first opened the Washington (D.C.) School of Ballet in 1944, her body had the spry, athletic jaunt of a dancer, and she would lope up the stairs as she went from studio to studio, checking on students, teaching classes and stealing a pirouette or two in front of an empty mirror.

Now her knee is calcified and stiff, and she holds it rigidly as she walks among the studios at the Wisconsin Avenue school. But while her step may have slowed, her pace has not. She still auditions students and teachers, sits in on classes and even gives lessons, tending her pupils like a gardener.

It is that attention and care that people say is the reason so many of Day's students blossom into elegant, gifted dancers and why over the years many of the most talented have joined American Ballet Theater.

Mary Day is one of many teachers who in cities and small towns across the United States nurture the talents of the young dancers who may eventually be members of one of the leading American dance companies.

There are, however, few schools with the resources and few students with the talent for such achievement, or for entry into similarly noteworthy companies. Some leading companies, like New York City Ballet, have schools that feed their ranks. As well, there are many good quality regional schools that serve as conduits for their dancers to enter less competitive companies.

Every year, about five or six dancers leave the company, and in turn, five or six new dancers take their places. The 88 dancers who perform with the company have had different trainings and different teachers. Some have studied under one master, others have been to a number of schools, and some have danced with European or regional companies before their acceptance.

While there is no set path to assure a dancer's success, time has proved several schools to be precious cultivators of young dancers. Mikhail Baryshnikov, director of ABT, said he was impressed by the "many distinguished and fine ballet pedagogues in America who have developed children into dancers."

But there are three schools that have set themselves apart from the rest, said Baryshnikov, "that have been particularly interesting and productive for us" as a company: Mary Day in Washington; Sonia Arova and her husband, Thor Sutowich, who run the dance faculty at the Alabama School of Fine Arts in Birmingham; and the School of American Ballet in New York City.

Day's students fumble a little when they try to describe what it is about her teaching that encourages young dancers to succeed. She has a raw elegance that leaves images of



Mary Day, in black, works with students in Washington school.

Katharine Hepburn lingering after you meet her. Her pupils said that gracefulness came across when she taught them how to stand on pointe, how to arch their backs or even when she bumped into them in the hallways.

"Mary has a wonderful eye for detail," said Marianna Tcherkassky, a former student of Day who joined ABT in 1970. "But what has always touched me most about Mary is the way she motivates her students, how she inspires them to be the best they can be without developing neurosis. On a human level, her students seem down to earth, not obsessed or possessed."

Baryshnikov said that he, too, noticed that "zest and ease" in Day's students and how

with a relaxed, self-confident manner they were able to "analyze knotty choreographic problems."

For Day, the lessons she teaches extend beyond the realm of dance. "Dancing is the best preparation for life," she said. "It teaches you discipline, how to handle your body, poise and self-assurance. It is very good for everybody. I think that dance is for everyone, but not everyone can necessarily be a professional dancer."

Day also has several other protégés currently with ABT: Kevin McKenzie, who has been with the company since 1979; Hilary

Continued on page 9.

Cold Winds on the Golden Slope

by Frank J. Priol

PARIS — Anyone who has driven south from Paris to Burgundy in winter quickly realizes that it's not like driving south from, say, New York City to Virginia. Here, at least until one comes to the Rhone Valley, it gets much colder.

Paris can be its usual, miserable, gray self. Burgundy, three hours away, can be snowy and frigid. It's not hard to see why. The whole area, from Dijon to Lyon, lies practically at the foot of the Alps. There are days and nights when the cold winds cut down from the mountains with a vengeance. In Aloxe-Corton, just outside Beaune, the villagers say that from the top of the hill on which their vines grow, one can see Mont Blanc — 120 miles (about 200 kilometers) away — four or five times a year.

Burgundy is the most northerly region in the world to produce such great red wines, and it's not uncommon to experience one bad vintage in three in the vineyards of the Côte d'Or. Modern science has developed techniques to counter many of the ills that, because of the weather, affect the Burgundian vines. There are sprays to counter rot in the fields and sophisticated new viticultural methods that can make good wines from extremely unpromising grapes. But there are also times when nature takes over and man realizes once again that his best skills can go only so far. These thoughts come to mind in reading some statistics about what the frost did to Burgundy last winter, and in estimating what they mean to Burgundy harvests for the next few years.

By most responsible estimates, 1,250 acres (505 hectares) of *appellation contrôlée* vines must be replaced. There are approximately 100,000 acres of such vines in Burgundy, but, even so, the damage was severe. The acreage to be replaced does not include that which was partly destroyed or severely damaged.

Chablis, the northernmost section of Burgundy, was the most seriously affected. Some 330,000 vines will have to be replaced, mostly those at the lowest altitudes and

Those who bought futures on the excellent 1983 Burgundies — that is, contracts to buy at prices set last year — probably are going to be smug.

those on slopes exposed to the northwest winds.

The Côte de Nuits and the Côte de Beaune suffered less, but of some 17,000 acres in vines, up to 750 will have to be replaced. Almost all of the famous wine communes suffered damage: Gevrey-Chambertin, Morey-Saint-Denis, Vougeot, Nuits-Saint-Georges, Beaune, Volnay, Meursault and Santenay among them. According to some growers, as many as 3,000 acres of vines will have to be replanted, at least in part. This comes to more than 3.5 million vines.

Farther south, the damage was less extensive. In the Chalonnais — Rully, Givry, Mercurey and Montagny — some 75 acres lost up to 50 percent of their vines, and 200 additional acres were damaged somewhat less. About 600,000 vines were lost. In the Maconnais, the region that produces Pouilly-Fuissé, Saint-Veran and a half-dozen other white wines, damage was very limited. In Beajolais, about 250 acres suffered the loss of up to 30 percent of their vines, while 30 or 40 additional acres suffered losses of up to 50 percent. Since Beajolais comprises some 38,000 acres, the loss there was negligible.

WHAT does all this mean for wine drinkers? It means that the relentless upward pressure on Burgundy prices, already exceptionally high, will increase again. In Chablis, production will be down 50 percent in most areas. That should

write fins to a long period in which fine Chablis has been one of the best bargains on the French wine market.

On the Côte d'Or, production this year is expected to be from 10 to 15 percent less than last year. No great loss, except that Burgundy is always in short supply and any diminution in quantity is invariably followed by a quick price increase. Then there are those five million or so vines that will have to be replaced; someone is going to have to pay for them. Good Burgundy vines that have been damaged by frost often need five years of care to come back to full production. Newly planted vines need even more. And, unfortunately, it is often prized old vines that are killed off most readily by bad weather.

The good news concerns the size of the last two Burgundy harvests; more specifically, for wine-lovers outside France, that portion of them that will be made available to export markets. In 1983, for the first time more than a million hectoliters, or about 25 million gallons, of wine were exported. Twenty years earlier, the total would have been less than a fifth of that. The 1984 vintage was somewhat smaller overall than the average, but exports actually exceeded the 1983 figure by 12 percent, or about three million gallons. To be sure, more than half of that was Beajolais. Even so, exports of red Burgundy were up almost 20 percent over 1983 and for whites, almost 17 percent.

Taking inflation into account and the fact that there will be a shortage when the 1985s are coming on the market, it is not surprising that the Burgundians themselves put a higher value on their 1984 exports than on the 1983s. As of last February, prices have undoubtedly gone up since — 1984 exports of both Burgundy and Beajolais were valued at some \$28 million, up from about \$20 million in 1983. Enthusiasts who bought futures on the excellent 1983 Burgundies — that is, contracts to buy at prices set last year — probably are going to be smug. The high prices they paid could well look like great bargains in a year or two.

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TRAVEL

Tenderfoot Among the Sherpas — An 8-Day Trek in Nepal

by Steven R. Weisman

At dawn the sun creeps over a high ridge and you can feel the morning chill in your bones. A voice calls from outside the tent, offering hot tea. Shaking off a night's sleep, you groggily splash yourself with warm water from a tin bowl. After a breakfast of oatmeal, dry biscuits and coffee, you are off for another day of trekking up and down the steep foothills of the Himalayas.

In the small mountain kingdom of Nepal, there are only two ways of getting a glimpse of the tallest peaks in the world. One is to fly over them. The other is to walk, because there are virtually no roads in the interior of the country. Some 30,000 people trek in the shadow of the mountains each year, but the enjoyment goes far beyond the thrill of seeing the Himalayas rise up ahead, like jagged snowy monsters cloaked in mist. A trek in Nepal offers the only way to experience the ancient villages, terraced farms, religious shrines, rocky streams and alpine forests of rhododendron trees that are the essence of one of the most romantic and remote regions in the world.

For me, trekking offered another type of opportunity, a challenge to see if I could make it through eight days in fairly rugged mountains and return to tell the tale.

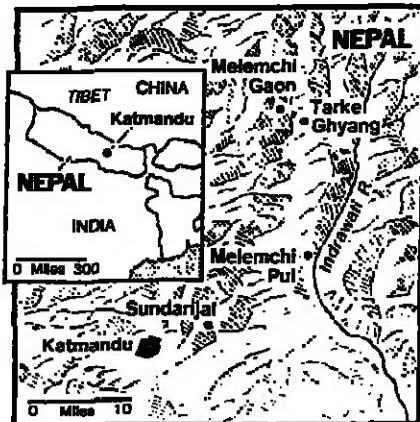
My wife had backpacked through the Smokies and spent many summers hiking in other parts of the United States. But I am definitely an amateur. To save my life, I probably could not pitch a tent and certainly could not start a fire without a match. Because my back still keeps going out, I had to give up running last year. I prefer bathing every day and wasn't at all sure about sleeping bags. So when friends asked us to join them on an eight-day trek, I didn't jump at the chance. But I wanted to see if I could do it, and I wanted to see Nepal.

The country offers a full range of challenges, and mine was actually one of the less difficult. The more adventurous can test their endurance at the higher altitudes, including the regions around Mount Everest and Annapurna. Others can go into the hills without a guide, live more or less off the land and find lodging in the villages along the route.

My trek was organized by Mountain Travel Nepal, foremost of the many professional agencies based in Kathmandu. Mountain Travel supplied the tents, sleeping bags, food and kitchen gear. Its crew pitched the tents and cooked the meals. The 16 trekkers in our group (nine men and seven women) brought their own clothes and camping paraphernalia in duffel bags. But everything was carried up and down the slopes by nimble-footed porters practically half our size. All we had to do was carry day packs and somehow keep going on the trail from 7 in the morning to usually about 3 or 4 in the afternoon, with a break for lunch. When we were ready to leave for the day's outing, the crew had already moved on to the lunch site so that when we arrived, the meal was almost ready. The crew brought some food along, including live chickens, and bought some on route.

Our fellow trekkers ranged from the 20s to 50s in age, but it is not uncommon for children to come along on treks. I have met vigorous people in their 60s and know of people in their 70s who have gone on arduous treks.

With our retinue of 45 Sherpas and porters, we fully realized that we were not about to qualify for the sequel to "Indiana Jones and the Temple of Doom." In fact, we may have looked ridiculous. But the hiking was strenuous. We started out in blazing heat (in the upper 90s) so



punishing that we didn't feel foolish using our umbrellas as parasols. By the end of the week we were up to 12,000 feet, making our way through snow-dappled forests and crisp, thin mountain air. Among our group we experienced all kinds of ailments — altitude sickness, colds, diarrhea, blisters, muscle aches and nausea. But when it was over, we had seen some of the most breathtaking landscape in the world, and we could say that we hiked 50 miles up and down the Himalaya Mountains.

Our trek took us through a region northeast of Kathmandu known as Helambu, also known as Helmu. To the north is a wall of mountains more than 16,000 feet high, but the ridges and valleys in Helambu itself run north and south. Because of its proximity to the capital, the area is ideal for shorter treks. Surprisingly, it is also one of the less spoiled areas because so many trekkers are beckoned by the romance of the Annapurna range or Everest area.

After being dropped off by a bus at a flat, barren and hot outpost east of Kathmandu, we made our way along the Indrawati River bed to the site of our first camp at Melanchi Pul. Some of the other experienced campers came equipped with special trousers and hiking boots, but I trudged along in shorts and a pair of old running shoes that were to serve me quite well. At only 2,000 feet, we sweated that first day and wondered when we would feel like we were hiking in the mountains. But we were able to cool off at a green bend in the river, where the water rushed by in a refreshing torrent. It was the last time we could bathe in a river until the end of the trek.

I began to see that this trek would give us an extraordinary look at how people live in Nepal. We passed through tiny villages of old stone houses and on the hillsides we saw men plowing the terraced farms, shouting at their bullocks or water buffalo in the hot sun. Elsewhere, groups of women stooped to plant seedlings in muddy rice paddies. On the trail itself, men strained under the weight of bags of rice carried to the market. Further on the trek, these men could be seen taking enormous sacks of grain on their backs up the rugged mountains to Tibet. There they trade the grain for exquisite jewelry and trinkets that are then sold in the tourist shops of Kathmandu.

The nation's commerce thus unfolded before our eyes, and so did its biggest problems. Nepal is one of the world's poorest countries, with a per capita income of \$140 in 1983, and its population is growing so rapidly that the country is running out of land to cultivate. The search for a livelihood has led the Nepalese to cut down most of their nation's forests, and to carve corrugated terraces into every inch of available hillside. When the monsoons come, they wash the denuded soil into the rivers, a problem which some scientists believe contributes to the silt deposits and devastating floods



A hillside camp in the Himalayas on the sixth day of the journey.

where the Ganges and Brahmaputra River systems empty into the Bay of Bengal.

The Nepalese government, with the help of an array of agencies including the U.S. Peace Corps, has undertaken an ambitious program of reforestation to halt the erosion. But many experts say it's a losing battle, and what the trekker sees is hill after hill of terraced farms.

On the first day I walked part of the way alongside Lhakpa Norbu, our Sherpa leader, a lean, hawk-faced man with a thin mustache and a friendly manner, ready always to listen to suggestions from the group. During the week, we shifted the planned itinerary somewhat, deciding that one campsite was too windy and drab. So we later walked an extra half day and spent two nights at Tarke Ghyang, where some people took time out from trekking to go shopping for souvenirs. Norbu told me that most groups get along well, but that arguments sometimes develop over the pace and itinerary.

Ours was a congenial collection, and it turned out the hiking was hard for almost everyone, as proved by the second day. It seemed as if we were going straight up, mostly in intense heat, through steep trails carved into the dusty mountainside. Setting the pattern that prevailed for the rest of the week, we awakened at 6 and were on our way an hour later. After a morning of sweating, straining and grunting, we feasted on fried potatoes, fried eggs, bread, honey and marmalade for lunch. The cook also gave us pieces of water buffalo liver that had the consistency of wet string.

By now I was beginning to get over my initial fears that I was going to die of hepatitis or some other disease on this trek. Visitors are warned not to eat uncooked vegetables

or to drink the water, even from the most pristine-looking streams. The crew kept water boiling at every stop, and we used it to fill our water containers. Some trekkers like to take the extra precaution of bringing iodine solution or water purification tablets, but I found that drinking thoroughly boiled water worked fine for me.

By the end of the second day, we finally felt we were in the mountains. In the distance to the north we could see the snow-covered peaks of the Himalayas. The hills were still terraced and covered with tiny folds, making them look from a distance like a rich grain of wood.

On the third day I felt that the hard work was paying off in one of the rare privileges offered by a trip like this: the opportunity to see what only those willing to hike through the mountains can see.

A certain magical quality of the mountains began to bewitch us, even though we were exhausted at the end of every day. There was the silence broken only by bleating goats or barking dogs. Occasionally we simply stopped to take in the silent majesty of the vista to the north, where the high and snowy ridges were cloaked with clouds. The spectacular views of the valleys below were all the more satisfying because we knew we had strained up every inch to the top of the ridge in order to look down.

Scattered along the trail were ancient Buddhist stupas, or shrines. We were often invited to stop at Buddhist temples and monasteries, adorned with exquisite, brightly colored paintings. We took pleasure in the moist, silent air of contemplation that pervaded the temples' interiors. The hillside monasteries had tall flagpoles with prayer

flags flapping in the wind, making the buildings seem like silent ships perched in the sky.

Few of the Nepalese we met spoke English. Along the trail, however, small children continually pestered us with shouts of "chocolate," for they have learned that trekkers often bring candy to give them. Indeed, one of the bizarre effects of the thousands of trekkers in Nepal in recent years is the higher incidence of tooth decay among Nepalese children.

In the town of Tarke Ghyang, where we pitched our tents for the third and fourth nights, a group of beautiful, willowy women came to our campsite and beseeched us to come to their shops in their homes to look at trinkets and other souvenirs. Each shop was immaculate, with a polished floor and organized displays of bottles, copper pots, pans, jars and Buddhist or Hindu decorations. It was impossible to resist buying a necklace made of yak bone or an intricately embossed and inlaid jewelry box, especially since these elegant women with plaintive almond eyes and dazzling smiles had the persistence of vacuum-cleaner salesmen. Bargaining was intense, but the cost for several pieces did not exceed \$10 to \$20.

I decided that I had done so well on the trek so far that I could take a day off and loiter around Tarke Ghyang on the fourth day, while some of the others climbed up and down a nearby ridge. I slept and read in the pale sunlight, enjoying the occasional drizzles but nursing a quiet sense of dread that from now on the climb might be more brutal.

Sure enough, the next day we pitched down into a valley, crossed a rushing stream that was driving an ancient stone mill, and headed back up to a camp in the forest above the village of Melanchi Gao.

Shortly after lunch, it began to rain. Then it rained harder, making the air fragrant with forest scents. With walking sticks in one hand and umbrellas in the other, we trudged through gullies, spongy undergrowth and mud. The splatter of the rain was punctuated by groans from waterlogged trekkers sliding a steep mountainside covered with slick, jagged rocks and slippery mud. It seemed like hours before we arrived at the campsite in a pasture inhabited by yaks. The yaks were not overjoyed to be pushed aside by a collection of bedraggled trekkers and their entourage.

THE accumulation of hardships was now taking its toll. I had accomplished a lot, of course. I had learned how to turn over in my snug sleeping bag. I had become used to the dinners of mashed potatoes, thin soup, boiled cabbage and stewed chicken. I had become practiced at squatting over a hole in the privacy of a latrine tent usually erected on a hillside near the camp. And I had recovered from a pounding headache, a symptom of altitude sickness, the previous night.

The rain soon stopped, and when it did we could see through the mist that only a couple of hundred feet above us there was snow on the ground. It was hard to believe that a few days earlier, we were sweating around a bonfire to keep warm, bundled in sweaters and wool hats. I was glad to have an extra pair of dry shoes. Some of the women in the group sang to cheer the rest of us. As they serenaded the campers, the displaced yaks brayed in the background.

The reward for this misery came the next day. Dawn broke cold and crisp, and soon we were climbing through magnificent rhododendron forests with thousands of blossoms of red, pink and white. It was an alpine fairyland.

We kept climbing, this time past fields of purple primroses and beneath canopies of rhododendron trees. In the background were the peaks of the Himalayas, still towering above us like sentinels, even though we had reached 12,000 feet. The air was bracing and dry, as intoxicating as wine. I felt that I was on top of the world, which, in a manner of speaking, I nearly was.

The seventh day proved, if I had not realized it already, that treading down a mountain can be as arduous as climbing up. My running shoes by now had begun to fall apart, and I was relying more and more on my walking stick. I was also increasingly aware that I had not bathed in a week and the luxuries of Kathmandu began to beckon.

The last night of our trek was spent on a wind-buffed hillside on a ridge not far to the west of the route that we had climbed when we went north. Now we were making our way south, dismayed to discover that we had many steep ridges to scale on the way. We were working hard, and on the morning of the eighth day of our trek, everyone was ready to go home. We made our way quickly down to the village of Sundarjal, and some of us took a last swim in an ice-cold stream just above a green reservoir used by the city of Kathmandu.

I had to admit that I was glad to be back, but exhilarated with a sense of accomplishment at having trekked through part of the Himalayas and seen some of the most spectacular sights. After living in south Asia for five months, however, I have rediscovered the cliché of countless travelers. The adventures here are many. It can be an adventure to go to the local market. But almost every journey becomes a basic exercise in self-discovery.

I have just bought a new pair of hiking boots and am ready to try trekking again. ■

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INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

AUSTRIA

BREGENZ, Festival (tel. 22.81.10).
BALLET — Aug. 18 and 20: Marcelline National Ballet, "Die Fledermaus" (Péit, J. Strauss).
OPERA — Aug. 17, 19, 21, 22: "Die Zauberflöte" (Mozart).

VIENNA, Bösendorfer Hall (tel. 65.64.31).
RECITAL — Aug. 22: Keko Aio piano (Beethoven, Mozart).
Kunstlerhaus (tel. 57.96.63).
EXHIBITIONS — To Sept. 30: "1984 Looking Ahead to 2000."
To Oct. 6: "Vienna 1870-1930 Dream and Reality: The greatest names of the Viennese fin-de-siècle."
Musikverein (tel. 65.81.90).

CONCERT — Aug. 23: European Youth Orchestra, Claudio Abbado conductor, Jesse Norman soprano (Mahler).
Staatsoper (tel. 53240).
OPERA — Aug. 21: "Die Csárdásfürstin" (Kálmán).
Aug. 22: "Die Fledermaus" (Strauss).
Theater an der Wien (tel. 57.71.51).
THEATRE — To Aug. 31: "Cats" (Webber, T.S. Eliot).

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, Helligandshuset (tel. 14.94.52).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 2: "Charlottenborg Painters."

Museum of Decorative Art (tel. 14.94.52).
EXHIBITION — To Aug. 25: "Nordic Decorative Art."
The National Gallery (tel. 15.10.12).
CONCERTS — Aug. 23: Triest Symphony Orchestra, Gary Bertini conductor (Mahler).

ENGLAND

LONDON, Barbican Centre (tel. 634.41.11).
CONCERTS — Aug. 23: London Symphony Orchestra, Howard Shelley conductor/piano (Mozart, Salieri).
Aug. 18: London Concert Orchestra, Fraser Goulding conductor (Mozart, J. Strauss).

Aug. 22: Academy of Ancient Music, Christopher Hogwood conductor, Emma Kirkby soprano, Margaret Cable alto (Handel's "Messiah," Mozart version).
EXHIBITIONS — To Sept. 1: "Patrick Heron," "Painting in Newlyn 1880-1930."
Through December: "Matthew Smith."

THEATRE — Aug. 17, 19, 20, 21: "Love's Labor Lost" (Shakespeare).
Aug. 22 and 23: "Richard III" (Shakespeare).
British Museum (tel. 636.15.55).
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 1986: "Buddhism: Art and Faith."
National Portrait Gallery (tel. 930.15.52).

EXHIBITIONS — To Sept. 8: "Howard Carter."
To Oct. 13: "Charlie Chaplin 1889-1977."
Royal Academy of Arts (tel. 734.90.52).

EXHIBITION — To Aug. 25: "21st Century Summer Exhibition."
Tate Gallery (tel. 821.13.13).
EXHIBITION — To August 18: "Paintings by Francis Bacon: 1944 to Present."
Victoria and Albert Museum (tel. 589.63.71).

EXHIBITIONS — To October 22: "Textiles from the Wellcome Collection: ancient and modern textiles from the Near East and Peru."
To September 1: "English Caricature 1620 to the Present."
To September 15: "Louis Vuitton: A Journey through Time."
Aug. 14-Oct. 6: "Julia Margaret Cameron 1815-1879."

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, Royal Shakespeare Theatre (tel. 29.56.23).
THEATRE — Aug. 21 and 22: "Troilus and Cressida."
Aug. 19 and 20: "The Merry Wives of Windsor."
Aug. 17, 22, 23: "As You Like It."

FRANCE

DIJON, Musée National Maurice Magnin (tel. 67.11.10).

EXHIBITION — To Nov. 18: "XIX Century French Portraits."
NICE, Gallery of Contemporary Art (tel. 62.37.11).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 22: "Touit Ben."
PARIS, Centre Georges Pompidou (tel. 277.12.33).
EXHIBITIONS — To Aug. 19: "Jean-Pierre Bertrand," "Palermo," "David Tremlett."

EXHIBITION — To Sept. 2: "Re-nais-sance."
Musée du Louvre (tel. 260.39.26).
EXHIBITIONS — To Sept. 9: "XVIII Century French Portraits," "Drawings in Genoa: XVI-XVII Century."
To Sept. 30: "Jugues Pompidou."
Musée du Petit Palais (tel. 265.12.73).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 29: "Gustave Doré."
Musée Rodin (tel. 705.01.34).

ATHENS, Festival (tel. 322.14.59).
BALLET — Aug. 20 and 21: The Tokyo Contemporary Ballet.
CONCERTS — Aug. 19 and 20: Hungarian Philharmonic Orchestra, Dimitri Alexopoulos conductor (Brahms, Tchaikovsky).
DANCE — Aug. 20 and 21: Tokyo Contemporary Dance.
THEATRE — Aug. 17 and 18: "Hercules" (Euripides).
Aug. 17: "Philoctetes" (Aristophanes).
Aug. 22-25: "Bacchae" (Euripides).

IRELAND
DUBLIN, Abbey Theatre (tel. 74.45.05).
THEATRE — To Aug. 19: "All the Way Back" (Farrell).
Gate Theatre (tel. 74.40.45).
THEATRE — Through August: "Blithe Spirit" (Noel Coward).
National Concert Hall (tel. 71.15.33).
CONCERT — Aug. 23: RTE Concert Orchestra, Iain Sutherland conductor, Marilyn Hill-Smith soprano, Anthony Quinn (tel. 60.65.33).
EXHIBITION — To Aug. 24: "Music in Painting."

ITALY
FLORENCE, Museo Archeologico (tel. 21.52.70).
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 20: "The Etruscan Civilization."
National Library (tel. 28.70.48).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 30: "Rabais: Illustrations from the 16th Century to the Present."
Palazzo Pitti (tel. 21.34.40).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 29: "Modern Masters from the Thyssen-Bornemisza collection: Corot, Manet, Picasso."
VERONA, Arena di Verona (tel. 23.52.70).
OPERA — Aug. 17 and 22: "Aida" (Verdi).
Aug. 20: "Il Trovatore" (Verdi).
Aug. 21: "Aida" (Verdi).

JAPAN
TOKYO, Idemitsu Art Museum (tel. 213.31.11).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 1: "Masterpieces from Idemitsu Art Gallery: Oriental Ceramics, Crafts and Paintings."
Kokuritsu Noh-gakudo (tel. 423.13.31).

GERMANY
BERLIN, Nationalgalerie (tel. 2666).
EXHIBITION — To Aug. 25: "New acquisitions from 1975-1985."
MÜNCHEN, Artcurial Gallery (tel. 29.41.31).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 8: "École de Paris 'Les Nais'."
Kunststiftung der Hypo-Stiftung (tel. 23.91.74).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 1: "The

Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra 1985 European Tour

The Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Lorin Maazel, will tour the major European festivals through September 7. The 17 concert tour will be performed in 11 cities and will include:

CONCERTS — National Concert Hall, Dublin, Ireland (tel. 71.15.33).
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Usher Hall, Edinburgh, Scotland (tel. 228.11.55).
Aug. 21 and 22: Lorin Maazel conductor (Bartok, Mendelssohn).
Royal Albert Hall, London, England (tel. 927.42.96).
Aug. 23 and 24: Lorin Maazel conductor (Berlioz, Schumann).
Grosses Festspielhaus, Salzburg, Austria (tel. 4254.1).
Aug. 30 and 31: Lorin Maazel conductor (Bartok, Stravinsky).
Palais des Beaux Arts (tel. 512.50.45).
Sept. 5: Zdenek Macal conduc-

tor, Alicia de Larrocha piano (Beethoven, Tchaikovsky).
Théâtre Musical de Paris Châtelet, Paris, France (tel. 261.19.83).
Sept. 7: Lorin Maazel conductor, Alicia de Larrocha piano (Bartok, Mozart).
For further information telephone in U.S.A.: (412) 392.48.35.

EXHIBITION — To Sept. 15: "Alain Kiril."
Salle Pleyel (tel. 563.88.73).
CONCERT — Aug. 20: European Community Youth Choir, London Symphony Chorus, Vienna Youth Choir, Claudio Abbado conductor (Mahler).

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EXHIBITION — To Aug. 18: "Nob Masks."
National Museum of Modern Art (tel. 214.25.61).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 29: "Modigliani Exhibition."
Okura Museum (tel. 583.07.81).
EXHIBITION — To Aug. 25: "Indian Ink Paintings and Ceramics."
Sutro Museum of Art (tel. 470.10.77).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 1: "Brilliant Cut Glass."
Zeit Photo Salon (tel. 246.13.70).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 16: "Tsunobu City."

EXHIBITION — Through August: "Luis Tomassello: 1937-1984."
Museo Municipal (tel. 222.57.32).
EXHIBITION — Through August: "History of Madrid: XVI-XIX Centuries."
SANTANDER, Festival (tel. 05.05.08).
CONCERTS — Aug. 17: Paul Keresztes Chamber Orchestra (Bach, Handel).
Aug. 19: Orpheus Chamber Orchestra of New York, Alicia de Larrocha piano (Handel, Mozart).
RECITAL — Aug. 23: Narciso Yepes guitar, Nicanor Zabaleta harp.

SWITZERLAND
GENEVA, Musée de l'Athénée (tel. 29.75.66).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 29: "Chagall, Picasso, Ernst, Klee, Léger and Calder: Tapirs and Explorations."
Parc Lullin (tel. 74.10.16).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 8: "Promenades."
Petit Palais (tel. 46.14.33).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 30: "Monsieur et Madame: Belle Époque." From Chagall to Buffet.

LUCERNE, Festival (tel. 23.35.62).
CONCERTS — Aug. 18: Swiss Brass Ensemble (Bach, Scarlatti).
Aug. 18: Festival Strings Lucerne, Rudolf Baumgartner conductor, Elizabeth Leonska piano (Bach, Mozart).
Aug. 19: European Community Youth Orchestra and Choir, Claudio Abbado conductor (Mahler).
Aug. 20: Academy of Ancient Music, London, Christopher Hogwood conductor (Handel).
Aug. 21: Swiss Festival Orchestra, Jiri Belohlavek conductor, Andrei Weiss piano (Beethoven, Hindemith).
LUGANO, Villa Favorita (tel. 52.17.41).
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 15: "40 Masterpieces from the Museums of Budapest."

PORTUGAL
ESTORIL, Casino (tel. 268.45.21).
EXHIBITION — To Aug. 19: "Naive Painting: 19th Anniversary of Albino José Morgan."
Musée Municipal (tel. 268.39.00).
MIME — Aug. 20: Marcel Marceau. RECITALS — Aug. 17 and 18: Zuzana Ruzickova harpsichord (Bach).

SCOTLAND
EDINBURGH, National Gallery of Modern Art (tel. 556.89.21).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 8: "S.J. Pepose, 1871-1935."
National Portrait Gallery (tel. 556.89.21).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 29: "Treasures of Fyvie."

SPAIN
MADRID, Museo Español de Arte Contemporáneo (tel. 449.71.50).

NEW YORK, American Museum of Natural History (tel. 873.13.00).
EXHIBITION — To Aug. 31: "Mystic Treasures of Ancient Civilization."
Metropolitan Museum of Art (tel. 535.77.10).
EXHIBITIONS — To Sept. 1: "Man and the Horse."
To Sept. 5: "Revivals and Explorations in European Decorative Arts."
Museum of Modern Art (tel. 708.94.00).
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 1: "Karl Schwitters."
To Sept. 2: "The Sculpture of Isamu Noguchi." (Isamu Noguchi, 1896-1972).

WASHINGTON D.C., National Gallery (tel. 797.42.15).
EXHIBITIONS — To Sept. 2: "Out of the Past: Old Master Paintings from the Dutch and Flemish Schools." (Rembrandt, Van Dyck, Canaletto).
To Sept. 2: "The Sculpture of Isamu Noguchi." (Isamu Noguchi, 1896-1972).

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FOR FUN AND PROFIT

Electronic Route to Being Your Own Travel Agent

by Roger Collis

IT'S half past midnight in Amsterdam. After a business dinner you find a telex from Burnt Plains (nothing scary this time) asking you to attend a meeting in Zurich in the morning instead of flying direct to London as you had planned. Not much hope of raising airport reservations at this time of night, so you book up your Basana PC to the telephone — either by modem or acoustic coupler — and make a local call that puts you on line to your friendly electronic airline guide.

After entering your ID you call up a menu of flights around a time you want to travel. Yes, there are seats on the first plane out — KLM at 9:30 — so you book a business-class seat and tell the computer that you'll pick up the ticket at the airport and pay with corporate plastic. (As an experienced traveler you know it is often cheaper to buy a new ticket locally and cash in the unused coupons when you get home). Alternatively, if you had been concerned with cost rather than convenience, you could first have called up a menu of fares, along with restrictions that apply, and then matched them with fares available on a particular flight. You could also have booked a hotel and a rental car in Zurich.

This scenario is not entirely futuristic. Electronic guides with this kind of capability, and accessible to the individual traveler, are rapidly being developed by the two companies that dominate the world airline timetable publishing business: the British-based ABC Travel Guides — a subsidiary of the Reed paper group, and the U.S.-based Official Airline Guides (OAG) — part of Dun & Bradstreet, the world's largest business information company.

So far, ABC Electronic and OAG Electronic Edition provide access only to fares and schedules; access to seat availability and the ability to make reservations is limited to airline systems, as a rule only accessible to travel agents or major corporations. There are exceptions; for example U.S. travelers can make reservations themselves through TWA's Travelsupper, available through ComputServe. In Britain, you can make reservation requests to four airlines (TWA, Pan Am, Finnair and Qantas) through Prestel, British Telecom's public videotex system. OAG says it will have a reservation capability in the United States for certain airlines "toward the end of this year."

ABC and OAG printed and electronic guides are a valuable tool for the business traveler because, unlike the airlines' own computer-booking systems, they provide impartial information. Airlines, on the other hand, invariably first show you their own direct flights, then the airlines with which they have pool and other commercial arrangements and then the connections that give them the best IATA "pre-rate," that is, the most money for the segment.

Says Mike Mullany, director of electronic marketing at OAG in London: "If you ask an airline for a flight on a day they don't fly, they'll suggest the day before or the day after. Some will only show competitors' flights as a last resort or maybe not at all. Or they may offer a devious routing based on a segment which is under capacity." According to John Marchant, marketing services manager of ABC, "A number of airlines have said to me that they don't want people to have access to an unbiased system; they want people to call them up."

Many travelers aren't aware when they go into a travel agency that they may be offered biased information from whichever airline reservation system they are working with, or that the agency may favor a particular airline because it gets an override commission as an incentive to deliver more sales.

So it is important to be able to control your own travel arrangements. According to

Tony Clarke, London-based area director of OAG, 70 percent of business travelers in Britain are doing just this. A recent survey by the International Airline Passengers Association, a frequent fliers organization with more than 100,000 members worldwide, 40.5 percent of Americans use a flight guide compared with 32 percent who consult a travel agent and 11.3 percent who use an airline brochure. Outside the United States, 36.9 percent of business travelers choose a flight after consultation with their travel agent and 25 percent after referring to a flight guide.

Both ABC and OAG have published airline timetables and fare guides for several decades. They each have worldwide editions, massive tomes that are updated twice a month (OAG publishes a separate North American edition as well) and monthly pocket guides for the individual on the move. ABC has two pocket guides: Europe-Middle East, which contains air and rail schedules and connections to key U.S. and Far East gateways, published in conjunction with

Computer guides offer unbiased information

American Express, and an Asian edition. OAG has three pocket guides, Europe-Middle East, Pacific and North America.

Although ABC and OAG are directly competitive, they tend to be complementary in some respects: most people say that OAG is best for North America, while ABC has the edge in Europe. This was the conclusion of a major European airline that found discrepancies in the two guides' published schedules.

Useful as they are, neither ABC nor OAG hard-copy guides can hope to keep up to date with the stream of new schedules and fares resulting from deregulation in North America and elsewhere; hence the electronic editions. OAG started in May 1983 and ABC in the last quarter of 1984. Both companies are gradually extending the scope of information. OAG's main gap at the moment is fares between Europe, Middle East, Africa, Central America and the Caribbean. According to Mullany, OAG takes into account every month 125,000 schedule changes (an increase of 30 percent so far this year) and 1.14 million fare changes from a total of 700 airlines. Schedules are updated weekly and fares daily. Airlines themselves can make direct changes to their own data base in the ABC and OAG computers.

Both electronic systems are comparable in content and form and are user friendly. You tell the computer where you are, where you want to go and roughly at what time. You can either target a specific flight, or series of connections, and view the fare alternatives or target a specific fare then view the flights that offer that fare.

The main difference is that whereas ABC electronic is now available only via the public videotex systems in Britain, West Germany and France and Travicom Executive in Britain, OAG can now be accessed in the United States and Europe with a local call via any telephone-linked word processor or computer. Both systems are expanding fast.

In November OAG plans to add a reservation facility for 30,000 hotels (17,000 in the United States). Airlines, however, are understandably wary about allowing a traveler direct access to their reservation system. Every business traveler would become a putative hacker. Imagine being able to hook up your PC and fill a 747 of your least favorite airline with John Does.

Rolling With Europe's New Rail Technology

by Paul Hofmann

THE first-class railroad ticket from Zurich to Rome was exactly 150 Swiss francs, which at the day's exchange rate worked out to \$58.14. The one-way economy air fare between the two cities would have been \$200.76. Had I rented a car, the trip, what with expensive European gasoline and the tolls, would have also cost considerably more than what I paid at the Hauptbahnhof, that 114-year-old monument to the railroad age.

Money, though, wasn't the only reason I preferred the train. I had just arrived from the United States, where I had been following the debate about the fate of Amtrak.

The trip to Rome was relaxing and pleasant. New concepts and new technology in European railroading are enabling trains to compete with the overpriced air services on the Continent (trans-Atlantic air fares are comparatively lower) and with cars and buses that must travel on roads increasingly clogged with huge trucks.

Taking the 7:04 A.M. from Zurich to Milan and changing trains there, I would arrive in Rome at 5:45 P.M. if I paid a supplement of about \$15, or at 10:50 P.M. without supplement and with time to stretch my legs in Milan.

However, since I wasn't in any particular hurry, I caught the 1:04 P.M. in Zurich. There were also trains at 9:04, 10:04, and 11:04 A.M. and at 2:04, 3:04, 4:04 and 9:04 P.M. that would all have taken me to Milan and, with transfers or directly, to Rome.

This pattern of regularly spaced departure times of trains between major cities on the Continent — across national frontiers — and in Britain is characteristic of European railroad services. Just as there is a train from Grand Central Terminal in New York to Stamford, Connecticut, say, at five minutes after the hour during nonrush hours, so is there an Inter-City train from Hamburg to Basel at 30 minutes after the hour, or from Brussels to Frankfurt at three minutes to the hour four times a day.

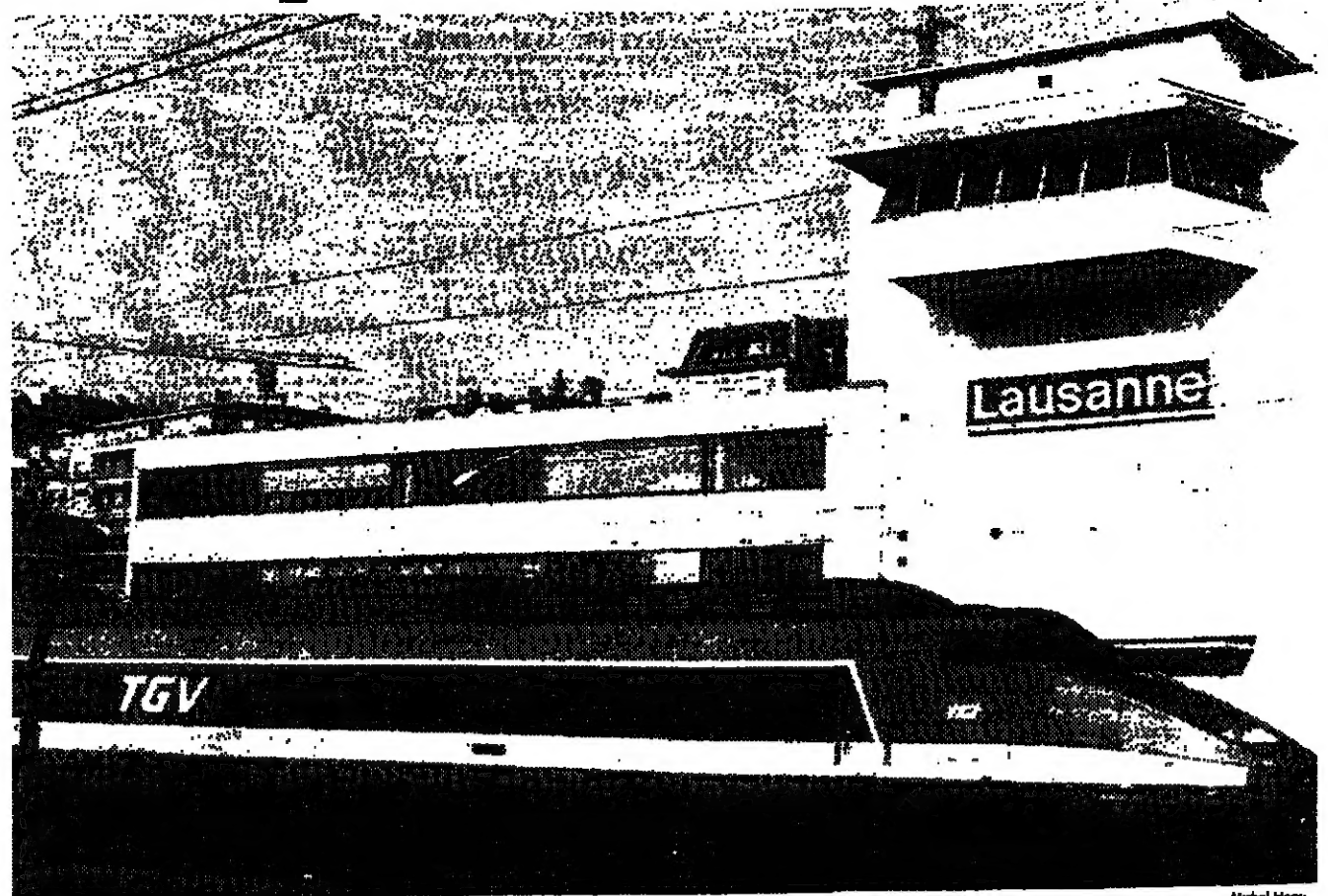
On European railroad schedules Inter-City trains are marked with a special IC symbol. They include first-class and second-class coaches and often diners or buffet cars, and as a rule use the best equipment available. They go at speeds of up to 75 miles (about 120 kilometers) an hour.

Coaches come either with compartments opening to the lateral corridor, or with passengers seated on both sides of a central aisle. There are small folding tables at windows. First-class coaches have a little more leg room than in second class.

Signboards in station concourses and the signs at gates and tracks frequently identify Inter-City trains with squishy IC logos. ICs are fast and make few stops. Passengers have to pay an extra charge on some of these trains, but those carrying Eurailpasses are exempt. Passengers with Eurailpasses do, however, have to pay supplements for berths on overnight trains, which generally are outside the IC system.

The increasingly close-knit Inter-City network, a Continent-wide long-distance commuter system, is about to supersede the elitist Trans-Europ Express (TEE) trains. On the TEE trains, composed only of new first-class coaches, one has to pay extra charges that may run up to almost 70 percent of the basic first-class fare; seats must be reserved in advance. These luxury trains, introduced in the 1960s are favored by officials of the European Community, executives and other expense-account travelers.

The latest advance in the Inter-City system is represented by the Trains à Grande Vitesse (TGV) whereby France has reasserted its lead in rail transportation. The TGVs now run between Paris, Lyons, the French Mediterranean coast, Geneva and Lausanne. The Paris-Lyons-Geneva TGV regularly runs at an average speed of 168 mph.



A TGV arrives at Lausanne.

Tracks and roadbeds are being modified on the Paris-Bordeaux and Paris-Frankfurt routes to expand the TGV services. Railroads in West Germany and some other European nations are also experimenting with new technologies that would permit greater speeds.

In addition to the crack TEEs and ICs, many thousands of other trains, a few still with steam locomotives, move on the European rail network daily — from locals to expresses that link Calais to the Balkans and Denmark to Italy.

Majestic Alpine scenery can be enjoyed from Switzerland's Bernina Express (St. Moritz-Tirano) and Glacier Express (St. Moritz-Zermatt), or from the Transalpin and similar trains linking Zurich with Salzburg and Vienna. Most railroads in Spain and Portugal have a wider gauge than the European standard. Trains in southern Europe, especially in second class, are usually more crowded than those in the rest of the Continent.

As for my southbound train from Zurich, I shared my first-class compartment with only one other traveler. After the stop in Zug, the small lakeside city that has lately received some publicity as a cozy fiscal shelter, my travel companion walked to the diner. He reported later that he had had a hearty meal of soup, veal, potatoes, and cheese with a bottle of beer at around \$12.

The train had just been climbing curved upgrades and was about to enter the 9.4-mile long St. Gotthard Tunnel, a historic achievement of railroad engineering. On the other side of the mountain massif, as we were rolling down the Ticino Valley, I decided to stay over for the night in Lugano. On European railroads passengers may interrupt trips without any formality wherever they want (in Spain, however, stopovers should be noted on the ticket by station personnel).

Next morning I caught the Holland-Italy Express, which stops in Lugano. This is one of the old-type European long-distance

trains with equipment, sometimes dated, from the railroad companies of the various countries through which they run. The train, which had left Amsterdam the night before and picked up additional coaches in West Germany, was supposed to arrive at 10:20 A.M. in Lugano and depart four minutes later. It did.

At Chiasso, near the Italian-Swiss border, a civilian with an official badge in his lapel walked through the corridor of our coach, glancing into every compartment and saying from time to time "Swiss customs" in Italian and German, without breaking his stride. There was no Italian passport or customs control at all.

Milan, where we arrived at noon, is one of Europe's major railroad hubs. The Holland-Italy Express stops there for an hour as it sheds a few Venice-bound coaches while some others are hitched on. Our coach was shunted from one track to the other, and passengers got out to sip an espresso.

Milano Centrale, the huge terminal complex that scoffers call Stazione Aida (likening its bombastic architecture to Verdi's emphatic opera), is a good place for train watchers.

They can see there the Simplon Express, one of the impoverished heirs to the fabled Orient Express, which used to run between Paris and Istanbul. The Simplon Express connects Paris with Belgrade by way of Milan and Venice, and is now often filled with Turkish and Yugoslav migrant workers and their families.

As the Holland-Italy Express was crossing the plains of the Po Valley I went to the buffet car that had been added in Milan. All compartments of the three second-class coaches through which I had to walk were fairly crowded.

The cafeteria-style buffet car offered pre-cooked and reheated pasta and veal stew with vegetables (at around \$4 the plastic-covered container), ham, sausage, cheeses, other snacks, fruit, beer, small bottles of wine, soft drinks and, of course, espresso. Self-service cars are becoming the norm on

the entire Italian railroad network. More and more travelers pack their own picnic bags for the journey, and buy only cold drinks or coffee on the train.

In Bologna uniformed policemen boarded the Holland-Italy Express, and peered into each compartment, seeking out luggage that might look suspicious. This is routine since 15 people were killed and 180 injured in a train tunnel between Florence and Bologna when a bomb, planted by unidentified terrorists, went off just before Christmas.

In Florence many travelers from northern Europe left the train and other people took their place. In Arezzo an elderly couple joined me in my compartment and genially insisted that I taste the Chianti they had brought with them in a straw-covered flask. We were all quite merry when the train arrived in Rome's Termini Station shortly after 7 P.M., a few minutes behind schedule.

Many long-distance night trains in Europe carry coaches with rather spartan berths (couchettes) and sleepers, which are more comfortable. A journey in an individual sleeper compartment, comparable to a roomette in a train in the United States, may cost as much as a business-class flight. There are also sleeper compartments with two and with three berths.

While daytime Inter-City travel is now a rail tourist's best bet in Europe, I myself have a soft spot for slow trains in scenic regions. A personal favorite is the route from Foligno in Umbria to Terontola-Cortona in Tuscany. The 50-mile voyage takes an hour and a half, and the second-class coaches may be of the archaic type with four passengers abreast on a wooden bench. But the vistas from the windows are magnificent: olive groves and vineyards, the hill towns of Spello and Assisi, the city of Perugia and Lake Trasimene, where Hannibal triumphed more than 2,200 years ago.

Paul Hofmann, a former correspondent of The New York Times, is the winner of the 1985 City of Rome International Journalism Prize. He wrote this article for The Times.

Dancers Continued from page 7

Ryan, who joined in 1981; Bonnie Moore, who joined in 1984 and Susan Jones, who is now the company's regisseur, but who danced with ABT from 1971 to 1978.

Jones, Tcherkassky and McKenzie studied under Day in the days when the school, which she founded with Lisa Gardiner, a former dancer and teacher with the Anna Pavlova Company, included a full-time academic program. Another of her students at that time was Virginia Johnson, now a principal dancer with Dance Theater of Harlem.

The scholastic portion of the program, begun in 1962, included music appreciation and dance history courses, but was forced to close in 1977 because of insufficient funds.

Day no longer has the advantage of that holistic approach, yet she continues to develop the gifts of her young dancers. In 1981, as a 17-year-old, McKerrow became the first American to win a gold medal at the Moscow International Ballet Competition and Bonnie Moore took top honors the following year in the Prix de Lausanne.

"It boils down to having a certain kind of eye for choosing which pupils to work on," said Day, whose school has about 100 students, 60 of whom she considers "serious dancers." "But to be a good teacher, the most important thing I can say is that you have to think of the other person, the young student, and you have to get satisfaction out of seeing his or her development as a dancer."

Situated in the heart of Lincoln Center and New York City's cultural world, the School of American Ballet consistently draws high-caliber students. Although the school is an arm of New York City Ballet, and is the primary source of dancers for that

company, its students have also gravitated across Lincoln Plaza to the Metropolitan Opera House and ABT.

Fernando Bujones, who became a member of ABT in 1972, studied at SAB, as did Elaine Kudo, who joined the company in 1975, Victor Barbee, who joined in 1975, Lucette Katerndahl, a member since 1977 and Elizabeth Carr, who has been with the company since 1980.

There is no set way to audition for Ballet Theater, since the company does not hold open auditions. Dancers sometimes are invited to join the company after Baryshnikov spots someone he considers talented in a regional company. Occasionally, a dancer like McKerrow or Moore is solicited by the company after exceptional showings at competitions. The usual audition course is for a dancer to ask or be invited to take a class with the company, and for Baryshnikov to observe his or her technique then.

Some of the dancers who studied at School of American Ballet said that when they joined ABT, they had to adjust their training from the neoclassical style espoused by George Balanchine, who directed the school until his death last year, to the classical style favored by ABT.

"The change was a little difficult," said Elizabeth Carr, who studied at the school for five years, was a member of a Balanchine-oriented company in Europe for three years, then joined ABT in 1980.

"I would never be where I am without Sonia and Thor," said Kathleen Moore, who attended the Alabama School of Fine Arts for four years and has been a member of ABT's corps de ballet since 1982. "They didn't only train me physically, and believe

me they did a lot of that. They also gave me a great emotional support base. Sonia would always tell me, 'Dance, don't just go through the motions. Enjoy it because it's a lot of hard work and if you don't enjoy it, it's not worth it.'"

AROVA and Sutowski, both of whom had distinguished dancing careers, came to Birmingham nine years ago. The program they direct is a residential one, with about 80 students who take both their artistic and academic classes there. Being around their students for so many hours a day, said Arova, gives her a chance to develop unusual insight into them and to use that information to better direct their growth.

"You groom a dancer like you bring up a child," said Arova, a native of Bulgaria who danced with Royal Ballet in London and was a member of ABT in the 1950s. "You watch them, you talk to them and then you find a way to connect the parts."

One of the staples of the Alabama program is that school performs several full-length ballets each year, in addition to students giving demonstrations at other schools around Birmingham. That exposure to "working on stage instead of in a studio," said Sutowski, gives their students a sense of comfort with themselves as performers that is unusual in dancers so young.

Arova said that people who hear of the success of their school often ask "Why Birmingham?" and her response is that sequestered on the Birmingham campus, they can "keep out of trouble and concentrate on what they are doing."

"There are not so many distractions as there are in New York," she said. "But of course once a dancer achieves a certain level, there are very few who would not rather be dancing in New York."

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Reagan Cutouts and Conventioneers: Tourism Is Booming in Washington

by Sandra Salmans

WASHINGTON — Just down the street from the White House, President Ronald Reagan is posing for a photograph with a troop of Boy Scouts from Yarmouth, Massachusetts. Turn the corner, and he is narrowly avoiding a tourist's clenched fist. All told, seven life-size cardboard cutouts of the president have popped up around town, and tourists are invited to pose with them for \$5 a photograph ("Use own camera, \$2").

It isn't much money. But as one cutout concessionaire said, "It's enough to make a living."

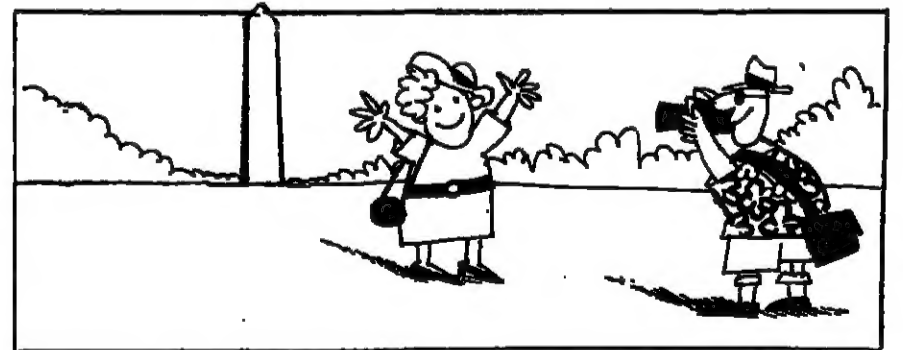
And it adds up. The 17.2 million visitors who stayed in hotels here last year ate at restaurants, took tour buses and posed with real and ersatz Reagans, contributed \$1 billion to the capital's economy and generated 45,000 jobs, making travel and tourism the second biggest industry here, after the federal government, and making the city one of the nation's great tourist and travel centers.

By comparison, roughly the same number of visitors generated \$2.4 billion in New York, also one of the country's great tourist and travel centers, confirming that it is a more expensive place to visit. Predictably, too, the international makeup was different. Fewer than one million of the visitors to Washington came from overseas, while New York played host to more than two million foreign visitors. With the strong dollar, that difference helps explain why Washington's tourism, has surged this summer while New York's has suffered a slight decline.

To economists, travelers divide into two important categories — expense-account and other — and the dichotomy may be greater in the nation's capital than elsewhere.

The businessmen and women and conventioneers stay at \$170-a-night hotels and dine at pink-linen restaurants; they account for more than 80 percent of the rooms of members of the Hotel Association of Washington, D.C. The tourists who pay their own way, on the other hand, often stay in suburbs such as Silver Spring, Maryland, or with family, or come just for the day; they eat hot dogs and visit the free museums.

The two groups rarely meet; conventioneers peak in the spring and fall, and tourists converge on Washington in summer.



The New York Times

Last year, according to the Washington Convention and Visitors Association, one million conventioneers spent about \$630 million while here, which works out to \$630 per conventioneer. By contrast, the 1.4 million tourists who arrived here on bus tours last year spent \$180 million, or \$129 apiece.

"There's a big difference between the business visitor and the tourist," said Michael Maher of the Restaurant Association here. Still, he noted, "They've all got to eat."

BECAUSE conventioneers and business visitors and even tourists wine and dine a lot, the per capita spending on food and drink in Washington is well above the national average. In 1982, the last year for which census data is available, per capita annual sales by restaurants and fast-food outlets here was \$636; the comparable figure for the United States over all was \$357. The capital ranks first in alcohol consumption. "Due to the out-of-towner, those figures are tremendously skewed, like Las Vegas," Maher said.

This summer tourists are eating, and sightseeing, and spending handsomely. Guest Services, of Fairfax, Virginia, the sole concessionaire on the Mall and 11 other sites around the city, says sales of food, T-shirts and film were up more than 20 percent last month over June 1984.

"The tourist is terribly important right now," said Jim Pflaging, vice president for marketing and development, who credits a succession of sunny weekends and a splendid Fourth of July for the boom.

Greater numbers of people are crowding on board the buses run by Tourmobile Sightseeing, perhaps the largest sightseeing organization here and one of the city's largest black-owned businesses. Tourmobile, a con-

cession of the National Park Service, was operated by Universal Studios until four years ago, when the entertainment company sold it to one of its executives, Tom Mack.

The service shuttles people around 18 of the capital's main attractions, on an all-day ticket of \$6.50; other tours are to Mount Vernon, Arlington National Cemetery and the home of Frederick Douglass, the abolitionist.

"We cater to Joe and Jane Tourist, coming to Washington with the kids," Mack said. So far this year, Tourmobile has carried 78,000 more Joe and Jane than in the same period in 1984, and it is predicting it will have carried 1,950,000 by the end of the year. The number of passengers surges after every presidential election year, Mr. Mack said.

It is a good time, too, for the merchants who cater to the tourist trade. Until recently, shopping here tended to mean Woodward & Lothrop, Hecht's and Garfinkel's. But in the last two years more than 100 boutiques and small restaurants have opened a few blocks from the White House, initially in the Old Post Office Building, then next to the newly restored National Theater in a complex called The Shops.

The Shops and the Old Post Office are more popular with Washingtonians than with out-of-towners. "The tourist here is inclined to eat and drink a lot," said Karen Kozemchak, marketing manager for The Shops. "They're not your serious shoppers."

Even so, more than one-third of The Shops' sales in the summer come from visitors, she said. That has helped boost sales per square foot — the key retail measure — above projections, to a healthy \$300 in The Shops' first year.

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DOONESBURY



مكتبة الأصيل

NYSE Most Actives

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Rockwell	25.40	25.30	25.35	+0.05
Boeing	11.75	11.70	11.75	+0.05
United	10.25	10.20	10.25	+0.05
AT&T	10.25	10.20	10.25	+0.05
IBM	10.25	10.20	10.25	+0.05
General Electric	10.25	10.20	10.25	+0.05
Westinghouse	10.25	10.20	10.25	+0.05
Johnson & Johnson	10.25	10.20	10.25	+0.05
McGraw-Hill	10.25	10.20	10.25	+0.05
Time Warner	10.25	10.20	10.25	+0.05
Colgate	10.25	10.20	10.25	+0.05
Unilever	10.25	10.20	10.25	+0.05
Kimberly-Clark	10.25	10.20	10.25	+0.05
Procter & Gamble	10.25	10.20	10.25	+0.05
Johnson & Johnson	10.25	10.20	10.25	+0.05
McGraw-Hill	10.25	10.20	10.25	+0.05
Time Warner	10.25	10.20	10.25	+0.05
Colgate	10.25	10.20	10.25	+0.05
Unilever	10.25	10.20	10.25	+0.05
Kimberly-Clark	10.25	10.20	10.25	+0.05
Procter & Gamble	10.25	10.20	10.25	+0.05

Dow Jones Averages

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Index	1284.44	1284.71	1283.76	+0.76
Indust	474.16	477.75	476.85	+1.10
Transp	118.22	118.22	118.22	+0.00
Utilities	245.17	245.25	245.25	+0.08

NYSE Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
1284.44	1284.71	1283.76	+0.76

Thursday's NYSE Closing

Vol. of 4 P.M. 54,700,000
Prev. 4 P.M. vol. 55,700,000
Prev. consolidated close 1043.00

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diaries

Class	Prev.
Advanced	2.25
Declining	2.25
Unchanged	2.25
New Highs	2.25
Total Issues	2.25
Volume up	2.25
Volume down	2.25

NASDAQ Index

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.00

AMEX Most Actives

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Rockwell	25.40	25.30	25.35	+0.05
Boeing	11.75	11.70	11.75	+0.05
United	10.25	10.20	10.25	+0.05
AT&T	10.25	10.20	10.25	+0.05
IBM	10.25	10.20	10.25	+0.05

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Close	Chg.
79.21	+0.02
79.21	+0.02
79.21	+0.02

NYSE Diaries

Class	Prev.
Advanced	2.25
Declining	2.25
Unchanged	2.25
New Highs	2.25
Total Issues	2.25
Volume up	2.25
Volume down	2.25

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Buy	Sell	% of
155,819	155,819	80
155,819	155,819	80
155,819	155,819	80

Standard & Poor's Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
282.67	282.67	282.67	+0.00

AMEX Sales

4 P.M. volume	Prev. 4 P.M. volume
54,700,000	55,700,000

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
22.50	22.50	22.50	+0.00

Stocks Edge Higher on NYSE

NEW YORK — The stock market had another case of the summer doldrums Thursday with prices finishing mixed in lackluster trading.

Retail, mining and oil issues were among the gainers, while computer, chemical, airline and drug stocks retreated.

The Dow Jones average of 30 industrials finished with a gain of 0.76 to 1,283.76 after being up nearly 4 points early in the day. The average has risen three consecutive days, but has gained only 3.47 points over the period.

Advances and declines were nearly even on the New York Stock Exchange. Volume rose to 86.10 million shares from 85.78 million in the previous session.

The session extended the market's pattern so far this week, in which prices have moved ahead early only to surrender most of the gains later in the day.

The market is struggling to sustain an upturn because Wall Street remains very uncertain about the economy's outlook, analysts said. Since traders are cautious, they are using any runup in prices to take profits, which in turn limits the market's ability to keep a rally going, the analysts said.

Brokers initially thought a host of government economic reports this week might give the market a stronger sense of direction. But with several of the reports already out, the figures appeared to be having little effect.

Oil stocks moved up and some transportation issues fell after Iraq said its jet fighters demolished Iran's main oil export terminal at Kharg Island in the northeastern area of the Gulf. The

M-1 Soars \$5.3 Billion

NEW YORK — The narrowest measure of the U.S. money supply, M-1, soared \$5.3 billion in early August, the Federal Reserve Board reported Thursday. Analysts had expected an increase of \$1.3 billion to \$1.5 billion.

The Fed said M-1, which includes cash in circulation, deposits in checking accounts and nonbank travelers checks, rose to a seasonally adjusted average of \$601.9 billion in the week ended Aug. 5.

For the latest 13 weeks, M-1 has risen at a 12.5-percent rate of gain from the previous 13 weeks. The Fed has said it would like to see M-1 grow between 3 percent and 8 percent from the second quarter through the fourth quarter.

Iraq report could not be verified independently

Exxon gained 1/4 to 5 1/8, Mobil rose 1/4 to 29 1/2 and Atlantic Richfield was up 1/4 at 59. But Chevron fell 1/4 to 36 1/2.

In the transportation sector, AMR dropped 1/4 to 47 1/2, Delta Air Lines fell 1/4 to 48 1/2 and Burlington Northern lost 1 1/2 to 60.

Greyhound jumped 1/4 to 27 1/2 after saying it planned a major downsizing of its bus unit.

Revlon fell 1/4 to 44 1/2 after spurring 1 1/2 on Wednesday amid speculation Pantry Pride was mulling an offer to acquire Revlon. Pantry Pride was off 1/4 at 7 1/4.

Standard & Poor's index of 400 industrials fell 0.26 to 208.03, and S&P's 500-stock composite index was down 0.15 at 187.26.

Table with 5 columns: Ticker, High, Low, Last, Chg. (Continued from Page 9)

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Table with 5 columns: Ticker, High, Low, Last, Chg. (Continued from Page 9)

By JOHN HOLUSHA

'By listening to the noises a tool makes, we can tell when it is beginning to wear.'

(Continued on Page 15, Col. 8)

Review

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 6)

Other Dollar Values

Current per U.S.\$	Current per U.S.\$	Current per U.S.\$	Current per U.S.\$
Argent. austral 130	Fin. marabius 130.0	Indon. rupiah 2,625	Ken. ken. 15.55
Aust. sch. 16.52	Irish drac. 7.27	Italy, peso 335.00	Peru, punt 163.90
Bols. bol. 56.72	Indian rupee 71.79	Port. liras 8.164	Spain, peseta 16.254
Brazil cruze. 275.00	Indon. rupiah 2,625	Phil. peso 144.50	Taiwan, dollar 3.785
Can. dollar 1.2564	Irish £ 6.9773	Port. escudo 164.50	Thailand baht 5.925
Denmark kron. 16.14	Irish sc. 1,480.00	South Afr. 3.651	U.S. dollar 1.0000
France franc 6.7927	Kuwait dir. 3.9718	Swed. s. 2.203	Venez. bolivar 4.16
		S. Afr. rand 2.2447	

5 percent, 1.043 Irish £

Sources: Banque de Paris (Paris) (Brussels) Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan) Banque des Monnaies de Paris (Paris) Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo) IMF (Geneva) BAH (Geneva, Tokyo, Athens).

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	ECU	SDR
1 month	7 1/4-8 1/4	4 1/4-5 1/4	4 1/4-5 1/4	11 1/4-11 3/4	11 1/4-11 3/4	8 1/4-9 1/4	7 1/4
3 months	6 1/4-7 1/4	3 1/4-4 1/4	4 1/4-5 1/4	11 1/4-11 3/4	12 1/4-12 3/4	8 1/4-9 1/4	7 1/4
6 months	5 1/4-6 1/4	3 1/4-4 1/4	4 1/4-5 1/4	11 1/4-11 3/4	12 1/4-12 3/4	8 1/4-9 1/4	7 1/4
1 year	5 1/4-6 1/4	4 1/4-5 1/4	4 1/4-5 1/4	10 1/4-11 1/4	12 1/4-12 3/4	8 1/4-9 1/4	7 1/4

United States	Class	Price	1 month	7% - 8%
Discount Rate	7 1/2	7 1/2	2 months	8 - 8 1/2
Federal Funds	5 1/2	5 1/2	3 months	8 1/2 - 9
Prime Rate	9 1/2	9 1/2	4 months	8 1/2 - 9
Banker's Loan Rate	5 1/2 - 6	5 1/2 - 6	1 year	8 1/2 - 9 1/2
90-day Treasury Bill	7 1/2	7 1/2	Source: Reuters	
13-week Treasury Bill	7 3/4	7 3/4		
6-month Treasury Bill	7 1/2	7 1/2		
90-day Treasury Note	7 3/4	7 3/4		
1-year Treasury Note	7 1/2	7 1/2		

1 month	7 1/2 - 8 1/2
2 months	8 - 8 1/4
3 months	8 1/4 - 8 1/2
4 months	8 1/4 - 8 1/2
1 year	8 1/4 - 8 1/2

Source: Reuters.

By Martin Crutsinger

July do not support that optimism. 124.9 percent of its 1977 base of
Priscilla Luce, an economist at 100.

By Leonard Sloane

Delta Air Lines Lockheed L-1011 in Dallas, and the \$135 million or so expected to be paid for the Air-

Brokers on the floor of the Bombay Stock Exchange engage in frenzied trading

By Steven R. Weisman

changed the whole psychology of investors in this country."

While annual economic growth in India has

(Continued on Page 15, Col. 5)

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Financial markets were closed for holidays in Argentina, Belgium, Chile, France, Greece, India, Italy, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Panama, Paraguay, Spain, South Korean and West Germany. Markets will remain closed Friday in Belgium.

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Airline Group Offers to Buy TWA's Reservation System

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK—A group of 24 airlines, including Texas Air Corp.'s majority-owned Continental Airlines, said Thursday that it has offered to buy the reservations system owned and operated by Trans World Airlines.

The airline group, called the Neutral Industry Booking System (NIBS), said it was ready to enter the final stages of negotiations with TWA for the purchase of the Pars Reservation System.

Texas Air has urged TWA to give it an option to buy the Pars system in an effort to make TWA unattractive to Carl C. Icahn, the New York investor who holds 45.54 percent of the New York-based carrier.

That is one of Texas Air's proposals to TWA designed to dilute Mr. Icahn's share in TWA. TWA's board has taken the Texas Air proposals under advisement and advisers for both airlines are discussing them.

TWA has granted Texas Air an option to buy 6.4 million shares at \$19.625 a share that would increase the common stock outstanding to 42.2 million and reduce Mr. Icahn's percentage to 37.9 percent.

Analysts said that such steps would make Mr. Icahn reluctant to buy more shares, since he would need to take control of a shell of a company, with Texas Air holding options on the airline's most valuable assets.

The airline group said it sent a letter Thursday supporting its offer to TWA's chairman, C.E. Meyer.

Edward Gehrein, TWA's vice president for sales, said that TWA had discussed joint ventures with the airline group, but "We have never indicated our willingness to sell" the reservation system.

"We don't view it as a bundle of goods that one sells," he said of the system. "It's an integral part of TWA's structure as an airline."

Bruce Cunningham, a spokesman for the airline group, said that TWA officials made a presentation on the system to the group in mid-July—a month after TWA agreed to merge with Texas Air.

The airline group, which uses the name NIBS, said it was formed June 20.

Besides Continental, the member airlines include Aer Lingus, Air Canada, Aerolineas Argentinas, Air New Zealand, Alitalia, British Airways, British Caledonian Airways, Iberia, Japan Air Lines, KLM Royal Dutch Airlines, and Lufthansa.

Also included are Northwest Airlines, Ozark Airlines, Pan American World Airways, Pacific Southwest Airlines, Piedmont Airlines, Qantas Airways, Republic Airlines, Singapore Airlines, Swissair, USAir, Varig and Western Airlines.

(Reuters, NYT)

Control Data Says It Plans to Sell Most of ETA Stake

New York Times Service

NEW YORK—Control Data Corp. has said that it was seeking to sell a majority share of its supercomputer-manufacturing subsidiary in what analysts called an apparent effort to stem a deepening financial crisis at the company.

The statement Wednesday followed industry reports that Control Data was seeking a buyer for the entire ETA Systems unit. Richard C. Reid, a Control Data spokesman, said that "for some time" the company has sought to reduce its interest in ETA to 40 percent from 98 percent. But he said that "we have no plans to sell our entire holding."

Some analysts question whether the company is prepared to sell all of its interest in ETA. Disposing of that unit would strip Control Data of virtually all of its leading-edge technology.

ETA Systems, set up as an entrepreneurial start-up company by the Minneapolis-based Control Data two years ago, is the second-largest supercomputer maker in the United States, behind Cray Research Inc., also of Minneapolis.

Industry experts say that the need to find an investor or buyer for ETA is growing because Control Data is unable to provide ETA with the capital needed to keep pace with Cray's enormous research and development effort.

Greyhound Corp. To Scale Down Ailing Bus Unit

The Associated Press

PHOENIX, Arizona—Greyhound Line announced Thursday that it will abolish 400 management jobs and lay off 1,500 workers to reflect the declining number of travelers using intercity buses.

John W. Teets, chairman and chief executive officer of parent Greyhound Corp., said the multiphase program will reduce the bus unit's facilities, fleet and personnel "to a level consistent with the current competitive and economic climate in the intercity bus industry."

The bus unit had revenues of \$730 million last year, or 11 percent of the parent's total, but posted an operating loss of \$1.3 million.

Mr. Teets said that Greyhound, as currently structured, was designed to serve the 64 million passengers per year that buses carried in the 1960s. He said the current passenger count has dropped to about 34 million a year.

Phase II of the program involves a reduction in the company's terminals and garage facilities. Mr. Teets said he said Greyhound currently owns 127 terminals around the country.

Plessey's Profit for Quarter Fell 6.7% to £39.2 Million

By Bob Hagerty

International Herald Tribune

LONDON—Plessey Co. reported Thursday that its pretax profit slipped 6.7 percent in the fiscal first quarter ended June 28, largely reflecting lower returns from its telecommunications equipment business.

The electronics company said pretax profit was £39.2 million (£54.4 million), down from £42 million a year earlier. Net profit declined 11.4 percent to £22.5 million, or 3.05 pence a share, from £25.4 million, or 3.46 pence a share.

Sales, however, climbed 9.2 percent to £333.2 million from £305.2 million.

The results were in line with Plessey's forecast. Shares in the company closed on the London Stock Exchange at 154 pence, up from 145 pence Wednesday but far below the high of 212 pence early this year.

The company is being squeezed by tougher bargaining from its biggest customer, British Telecom PLC, by heavy product-development costs and by sluggish sales of military-communications equipment in the Middle East.

Plessey's Stromberg-Carlson unit, a U.S. maker of telecommunications equipment acquired in 1982

for £33 million, showed a loss of £3.8 million in the first quarter. That was more than the year-earlier loss of £2.9 million, but Peter Marshall, Plessey's finance director, said Stromberg's loss for the full year should be much smaller than last year's £20-million deficit.

Stromberg recently laid off about 200 of its 1,800 workers. Mr. Marshall conceded that Stromberg still had not won any big orders from the seven regional telephone companies that dominate the U.S. market. The unit continues to rely on sales to smaller phone companies.

Along with Rockwell International Corp. and ITT Corp., Plessey is bidding for a contract valued at around \$4 billion to supply the U.S. Army with a battlefield communications system. The other bidder is a partnership of GTE Corp. and Thomson-CSF of France. Mr. Marshall said it could be several months before the U.S. government awards the contract.

Despite the worldwide slump in semiconductor sales, Plessey's operating profit from microelectronics and components slipped just 9 percent to £4.3 million. Mr. Marshall said that the company specializes in custom-made microchips rather than the mass-produced varieties.

Ahmad M. Hijazi Joins Texas Eastern

By Brenda Erdmann

International Herald Tribune

LONDON—Texas Eastern Corp. has recruited Ahmad M. Hijazi, to serve as director, international affairs.

From his base in the oil company's headquarters in Houston, Mr. Hijazi will assist the company's operating groups in matters relating to negotiations, agreements, joint ventures and project development, primarily in the Middle East and the Pacific Basin.

Mr. Hijazi has more than 24 years of experience in the petroleum industry, having most recently been with Gulf Oil Corp. as manager, Middle East and Asia government agreements. Prior to joining Gulf in 1975, he spent 15 years as legal adviser and special assistant to the managing director of Kuwait Oil Co.

During his time with Kuwait Oil, he was a participant in OPEC negotiations relating to governmental participation in oil industry operations in countries in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Spenske International Ltd. said that Hans-Eric von der Groeben will head a representative office to be opened Sept. 8 in New York as the first step in the establishment of a new York branch.

Texas Gas Exploration Corp. has appointed Michael J. Phelan vice president, international. Mr. Phelan, formerly a consultant in Jakarta, will be based in Houston and will be responsible for coordinating the company's international exploration operations through offices in Melbourne and London. He succeeds R.G. Furze, who retired.

Korb Quits Pentagon To Join Raytheon

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON—Lawrence J. Korb, the Pentagon's overseer of the all-volunteer force for the past 4½ years, is resigning Sept. 1 to become vice president for corporate operations at Raytheon Corp., the Defense Department said Wednesday.

Raytheon, based in Lexington, Massachusetts, is the ninth-largest military contractor in the United States and a major supplier of electronic, communication and missile components. Mr. Korb, 46, a professor and former Navy flight officer, joined the Reagan administration in 1981.

Mr. Korb, formerly a consultant in Jakarta, will be based in Houston and will be responsible for coordinating the company's international exploration operations through offices in Melbourne and London. He succeeds R.G. Furze, who retired.

London Interstate Bank Ltd. has appointed Sten Tage Langebaek, a Danish lawyer and businessman, as a director, bringing the number on the board to eight.

Merck & Co., a U.S. pharmaceuticals and chemicals company, said Albert D. Angel has been elected vice president, public affairs, effective Sept. 1. Mr. Angel, who will move to Merck's headquarters in Rahway, New Jersey, currently is in Huddersfield, England, as chairman and managing director of two Merck units, Merck Sharp & Dohme Ltd. and vice president of Merck Sharp & Dohme (Europe) Inc. Mr. Angel will be succeeded by John V. Burke, who joined Merck Sharp & Dohme from G.D. Searle & Co. in June 1983.

Nashua Corp. has named Barry Blackburn managing director of its British unit, Nashua Copycat Ltd. Nashua, a U.S.-based maker of coated paper, computer products, office equipment and photofinishing supplies, said he succeeds Doug Sawyer, who returns to a senior marketing post in the United States. Mr. Blackburn was managing director of Nashua's South African operation.

Citibank said Pat Buckley has become the officer in charge of its branch in Cork, Ireland, succeeding David Costelloe, who has been named head of Citibank's corporate banking group in Zambia.

Midland PLC said John R. Skae, currently company secretary of Dowry Group PLC, is to become group company secretary of the bank later this year on the retirement of Paul Wyatt.

COMPANY NOTES

Allianz Lebensversicherungs AG, Stuttgart-based insurer, said the value of new business fell in the first half to 5.7 billion Deutsche marks (about \$2 billion) from 6 billion a year earlier. It said it expects business for the full year to match 1984's 12.55 billion DM.

Bear, Stearns & Co., a Wall Street brokerage partnership, said it has decided to make its first public offering of stock and debt securities. The firm said it may sell about 15 percent to 20 percent of its equity to the public.

BMW said it expects to produce and sell more cars this year than in 1984. The company said it produced 40.1 percent more motorcycles and 19.1 percent more cars in

the first half than it did a year earlier.

Bentel Corp. Holdings of Australia said it will take a 20-percent share in an onshore oil exploration contract on China's Hainan Island. Terms and value of the accord were not disclosed.

Guinness PLC said it has acquired an additional 955,000 ordinary shares of Arthur Bell & Sons PLC. Guinness said its latest purchases raise its holdings in the Scotch whisky distiller to 17.15 million shares, or 12.97 percent of the total outstanding.

Hongkong Land Co. said it awarded a contract valued at 23.6 million Hong Kong dollars (\$3.02 million) to Bachy Soletanche

Group for work on its Harcourt House project.

Kanawha & Broad's application to take over the \$4.4-billion insurance annuity business of Baldwin-United Corp., which was seized by regulators in 1983, apparently will not be accepted because of an approaching deadline, according to state insurance officials in Indiana and Arkansas.

W.H. Smith & Son PLC said it has agreed, subject to shareholder approval, to acquire the Elson's Group of companies in the United States for about \$65 million. Elson's operates 189 newspaper and gift shops in hotels, airports, office blocks and rail stations and wholesales magazines and books.

Insurers See Record Losses

(Continued from Page 11)

levels up, but we're going to wait and see."

The crash in Japan was covered by insurance written primarily by Tokyo Marine & Fire Insurance Co. and other insurers in the Japan Aviation Pool.

About three-quarters of this was then resold to reinsurers in other countries. More than half of the reinsurance was handled by Lloyd's of London. The rest went to reinsurers in other countries, including the United States.

Aviation insurance experts note that the amount that may be recovered from an airline after a crash is often limited by various international agreements. The limits are based on the origin and destination of each passenger.

There is believed to be no limit on liability for passengers traveling on internal flights in Japan.

Japan to End Some Tariffs

(Continued from Page 11)

tion that will benefit both the corporation and the consumer. The Associated Press reported from Tokyo.

Economic planners, in an annual government "white paper" on the Japanese economy, said that the private sector will lead the country into this era of information-related and service-oriented industries.

"The challenge for the future," the report said, "is to realize the potential of the new type of economic growth. This will be accomplished by calling on the will of the private sector, not waiting for the hand of the government."

The government, however, can promote the economy's growth by deregulating industries to allow the private sector to "display its full vigor," as well as promoting creative research and development, the report said.

The importance of computer software cannot be exaggerated in a highly information society," the paper said, and "the second base of the new growth age is service and consumption expenditure."

Congress, Like Prosecutors, Has Trouble Fixing Blame at Hutton

By Nathaniel C. Nash

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON—The U.S. Justice Department is beginning to say we told you so.

For almost three months, congressional investigators have been digging into wrongdoing by E.F. Hutton & Co. and into the Justice Department's decision to permit the securities firm to plead guilty to defrauding more than 400 banks of millions of dollars without at the

pressed into sharp practices, now conceded to be illegal. Appropriation flowed to branches that profited handsomely from overdrafting, while those that did not were reprimanded. According to investigators, warning signals abounded that some branches were earning excessive profits from overdrafting and that should have alerted the top managers to possible abuses.

The Justice Department has contended that the Hutton outcome was an achievement because the guilty plea provided a precedent broadening the reach of criminal law. Before the plea, the prosecutors said, certain overdrafting practices were not clearly illegal, and thus convictions of individuals in court would have been almost impossible to obtain.

Mr. Murray, the chief prosecutor, said that for top Hutton officials to be convicted, a jury would have to find that they knew such practices were distinctly illegal. Members of the congressional subcommittee dispute that contention. They argue that a person does not have to know he is violating the law to be convicted of a crime. But Mr. Murray maintains that the lack of legal precedent in overdrafting makes that contention tenuous.

"Before May 2, when the guilty plea was entered, there was no defined line of illegality," he said. "Now there is a line you can step over where you cannot say, 'I didn't know.' If you now intentionally create float in the banking system, then you may be prosecuted corporately and individually for a scheme to defraud."

In order to get a corporate guilty plea, the Justice Department granted immunity from prosecution to some middle-level Hutton executives who otherwise might have been indicted.

"After granting all kinds of middle-level executives immunity, the Justice Department found there was no one higher up to prosecute," said one attorney familiar with the case.



Robert Fomon, chairman of E.F. Hutton & Co., at left; and George L. Ball, former president of the securities firm.

By pleading guilty to 2,000 counts of fraud, as Hutton's chairman, Robert Fomon, chose to have Hutton do, the Wall Street house faces the possibility that under U.S. securities laws, it could be banned from the mutual fund business. Securities regulators in several states have said they are reviewing the situation for possible violations of state statutes, and the Securities and Exchange Commission and the New York Stock Exchange are investigating possible violations of securities or exchange regulations.

Congressional investigators have found the memos from Hutton's files frustratingly inconclusive. Some of the memos are cryptic. Some contain brief scribbled comments and opinions from top managers. Others refer to banking practices that bordered on illegality and are now clearly prohibited as a result of the Justice Department case.

The difficulties encountered by the subcommittee, which is not limited to courtroom rules of evidence, in establishing individual culpability is illustrated by an April 30, 1981, memo from George L. Ball, then president of Hutton.

In the memo, which was released Aug. 1, Ball—now president of Prudential-Bache Securities Inc.—congratulated the firm's Northeast

regional director, Bob Witt, for the "superb" performance his offices had in March of that year. "How did Rick manage to generate a 48 percent profit margin?" Ball asked, referring to an unidentified subordinate of Mr. Witt's. "Was it largely legal interest profit?"

"What do we make of that word 'legal,'" said one congressional investigator. "Does that mean Ball knew there were illegal profits being made?"

Mr. Ball said he did not remember the memo.

Another document involved Hutton's current vice chairman, Thomas J. Lynch. In March 1981, Thomas P. Morley, Hutton's cash manager, drafted a memo to regional vice presidents, detailing the practice of drawing down deposits

from bank accounts that were made late in the day. Mr. Morley recommended that each branch estimate this amount and "add the late deposit estimate to your daily draw down calculations."

Mr. Morley sent a copy of the memo to Mr. Lynch, who was then chief financial officer. The return comment read, "Good memo—if I were a manager I would double the estimate, Tom."

It was the clearest indication so far that Mr. Lynch was aware of the aggressive overdrafting practices. Mr. Lynch has declined to comment.

"But the Lynch document in and of itself does not reveal a crime," said Mr. Murray, the Justice Department's chief investigator in Scranton, Pennsylvania.

The key offense to which Hutton pleaded guilty in the criminal information on May 2 was a scheme to defraud its banks by creating huge amounts of float out of bank funds without their knowledge or consent. Float is uncollected money in transit from one bank to another and the vast amounts generated by the Hutton scheme—said to be as much as \$270 million a day—had no relation to the firm's normal or expected balances.

By generating this float, the firm obtained interest-free use of bank funds, which totaled millions of dollars. At the same time, officials point out that using the float on a company's own funds is not illegal.

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CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Off in U.S., Europe on Rate Concerns

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — The dollar closed lower Thursday as a bearish sentiment for the U.S. currency reasserted itself. Dealers said that markets focused on the likelihood of lower U.S. interest rates in coming weeks to combat continuing sluggish economic data.

Dealers said the Federal Reserve's report of a weak 0.2-percent gain in July's industrial production and a slowdown in consumer credit pressured the dollar, which ranged between 2.7550 Deutsche marks and 2.7750 DM for much of the session.

"It appears that the dollar is in a 'significant decline,'" said Jill Cotter, international currency analyst at Prudential Bache. Other dealers, however, pointed out that trading was slow and that the bearish tone of the market may have been exaggerated by the thickness of trading.

The currency closed at 2.7590 DM, down more than 2 pennings from Wednesday's close of 2.7825, at 8.4350 French francs, down from 8.5075, and at \$1.4020 against the British pound, down from

\$1.3890. It fell to 236.75 Japanese yen from 237.70 Wednesday and 237.625 at the close in Tokyo.

In earlier trading in Europe, the dollar closed in London at 2.7610 DM, down 1 1/2 pennings from the opening and more than 2 pennings below Wednesday's close of 2.7890.

In Frankfurt, the currency was fixed at 2.7667 DM, down nearly 3 pennings from Wednesday's fixing of 2.7930. In Zurich, the dollar fell to 2.7555 Swiss francs from 2.8045. Markets in Paris, Milan and Brussels were closed for the Assumption Day holiday.

London dealers noted that the dollar fell through the important 2.76-DM downside resistance point in the afternoon session before recovering slightly.

The half-point cut in West German key lending rates was already discounted and lent no support to the dollar, dealers in Frankfurt said. They said the Bundesbank said, the first since March 1983, was long overdue and was anticipated by operators.

Some said the cuts could underlie the softer outlook for the dollar by highlighting much higher U.S. interest rates, seen as responsible for slowing U.S. growth. Most operators expect the U.S. currency to retest the 2.72-DM level in coming days, they said.

Attention is now fixed on an expected downward revision in second-quarter U.S. gross national product figures due next Tuesday, dealers said. Economic data released so far has led to anticipation that the earlier figure showing growth of 1.7 percent in the quarter will be revised to about 1.5 percent.

The pound, meanwhile, firmed against the dollar on a signal from the Bank of England that it intended to resist any pressure for early cuts in U.K. interest rates. The central bank took the unusual step of announcing £655 million of direct lending to bond dealers for five to seven days, at 11 1/2 percent.

In London, the pound closed at \$1.3960, up a cent from Wednesday's close of \$1.3825. It slipped against continental currencies, however, falling to 3.8545 against the mark from 3.8590.

(Reuters, IHT, UPI)



Loh Jen-kong

Taiwan Aide Resigns Over Loan Scandal

The Associated Press

TAIPEI — Prime Minister Yu Kuo-hua accepted Thursday the resignation of Loh Jen-kong, the second economics minister to step down this year over a scandal involving 7.7 billion Taiwan dollars (\$190.2 million) in illegal loans approved by a savings and loan institution.

Mr. Yu appointed the deputy finance minister, Li Hung-ai, 58, as Mr. Loh's temporary successor.

On Wednesday an investigative committee said Mr. Loh and several other officials should share responsibility for the scandal involving the Tenth Credit Cooperative, a banking arm of the Catholic Group.

Mr. Loh's predecessor, Hsu Li-tch, resigned in March, and a number of other government officials have been fired or reprimanded for dereliction of duty in the affair.

The inquiry committee said Tenth Credit's illegal loans began years ago and reached 7.7 billion dollars in February before the government took over its operations. The investigators said government officials were aware of the illegal loans but took no action.

Tenth Credit's chairman, Tsai Chen-chou, has been sentenced by a district court to six 15-year prison terms for issuing almost 4,500 bad checks for 1.46 billion dollars.

American Express, Lloyds Agree on Cash Machines

By Bob Hagerty

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — American Express Co. and Lloyds Bank PLC announced Thursday an agreement that marks a significant advance in the race to set up international networks of cash-dispensing machines.

Lloyds, Britain's fourth-largest bank, has agreed to allow overseas American Express card holders to withdraw cash from about 900 machines in Britain. The service is to begin in December 1986, and Lloyds is to collect a fee for each transaction.

The agreement comes a year after American Express announced a similar accord with Credit Lyonnais of France covering 600 of that bank's machines. It also comes as eurocheque International and Visa International are rushing to build up networks allowing their card holders quick access to cash in foreign countries.

"American Express is under great pressure to pull off sharing deals like this" to avoid losing business to such rivals, said Michael Lafferty, editor in chief of Retail Banker International, a London-based trade paper. But he and many bankers say American Express probably will find it difficult to persuade more big banks to cooperate, largely because American Express is viewed as a dangerous competitor.

Eurocheque, a Brussels-based organization controlled by European banks, has ambitious plans for expanding its own international cash-dispenser network. For this summer, it has promised that 15 million holders of eurocheque cards will be able to withdraw cash from dispensers in four European countries.

Visa, based in San Francisco and owned by U.S. banks, says that more than 4,500 machines accept its cards for such transactions. About half are in the United States.

The rest are in Britain, Norway, Sweden, Australia, France, Spain, Italy, Monaco and Puerto Rico. Visa says it has commitments to bring the total to 11,000 machines in 30 countries.

MasterCard International, a New York-based organization, is more slowly developing such an international network.

American Express says about 4,500 machines accept its cards, but nearly all of them are in the United States. Aside from seeking foreign banks to open up their networks, the company is setting up its own machines in its travel offices as well as airports, railroad stations and other tourist centers. Eight such machines are operating in Europe, and the company projects 75 by the end of 1986.

The machines are available only to card holders who have signed up for the program and received code numbers used to activate the machines. So far, about 3 million of

American Express's 21 million or so card holders have signed up.

John Duncan, an American Express spokesman, said the company is holding talks with banks in other European countries. He said the company especially wants agreements in West Germany, Italy, Spain and Scandinavia.

But American Express faces some heavyweights opposition. Eckart van Hooven, a managing director of Deutsche Bank AG, has repeatedly warned that the U.S. company is potentially a powerful competitor.

In London, the top credit-card official at a major bank said: "Most banks are now pretty wary of American Express's intentions. The worry is that the company will use its card operations to poach banks' best individual customers."

American Express's Mr. Duncan rejected such fears. "In some areas we compete; in some areas we collaborate," he said. "I don't think we're a threat to the banks."

THE EUROMARKETS

Market Firmer as New Perpetual Emerges

Reuters

LONDON — Midland Bank PLC's issue Thursday of a \$500-million perpetual floating-rate note was the main feature of a day that saw most Eurobonds advancing about 1/4 to 1/2 point in generally lackluster trading, dealers said.

The issue, which ranks as primary capital, came two days after Standard Chartered PLC announced plans to exchange up to \$300 million of its existing perpetual floaters for new notes to be treated as primary capital.

Expectations, as yet unrealized, that other banks would follow suit had focused interest on perpetuals, dealers said.

Dealers said the new Midland issue, which pays 1/4 point over the six-month London interbank offered rate, was quoted on the when-issued market at 99.60, well within its 65 basis points total fees.

Midland's earlier primary capital perpetual eased 10 basis points to 99.60/65 from 99.70/75 Wednesday.

Also in the floating-rate sector, lead manager Credit Suisse First Boston announced that Wednesday's 15-year issue for Bank of Boston Corp. would be increased to \$200 million from an initial \$150 million because of strong demand.

It was quoted at a discount of 28 1/2 against Wednesday's 27 1/2, but this is still well inside the 40 basis-point selling concession.

With the exception of the Deutsche mark sector, dealers said that prices were only marginally helped by Thursday's announcement of 1/2-point cuts in the West German discount and Lombard rates, which were followed by similar cuts in official Dutch interest rates.

The cuts, plus a small increase in retail interest, helped push mark

floaters up to 10 basis points higher, though overall turnover was kept down by market holidays in parts of continental Europe.

Dealers said prices were also little affected by the larger-than-expected upward revisions of May and June U.S. industrial data, announced along with the anticipated 0.2-percent July rise.

"Our market just seems to want to remain firm at the moment, whatever the U.S. data," one dealer said, noting that U.S. money-supply figures due late Thursday would have to be way out of line with expectations to affect the Eurobond market.

However, he noted that the market had been boosted slightly before New York opened by a rumor that U.S. industrial-production figures would show a 0.2-percent drop for July rather than the actual rise.

Floor is Bustling at Bombay Exchange

(Continued from Page 11)

ist, India basically has looked to the government for economic planning and growth.

Private wealth and business decisions have been viewed as suspect in the vast government bureaucracy, which for years has regulated virtually every decision made by the country's biggest corporations.

India's wealthiest industrial companies may be run and even partly owned by Indian business executives. But a much larger share is held by government-owned banks, and insurance and investment companies.

The turn toward the private sector as a source of growth in India began a few years ago, with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. Her son, chosen to succeed her after her assassination last Oct. 31, has greatly accelerated this process.

Mr. Gandhi has reduced income, inheritance and corporation taxes. He also has freed all but the wealthiest companies from myriad licensing requirements.

He also permitted steel and cement companies to raise prices and allowed sharply increased imports

of electronics and other goods. Regulations were lifted from the textile and drug industries. Perhaps more important, businesses now expect even greater relaxation of government controls

across the board. For the first time, a truck company can produce cars, and a cement company can produce shoes, without first going through an obstacle course of government bureaucrats.

Rockwell Gets \$8-Billion B-1 Pact

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Air Force, moving to complete the congressionally authorized purchase of 100 B-1 bombers, awarded Rockwell International Corp. an \$8-billion contract Thursday for 82 aircraft.

Rockwell, the prime contractor for the plane, had earlier received money for the first 18 planes and delivered the first production version of the bomber to the air force on June 29.

Thursday's contract covers the basic plane, but does not include the four jet engines that each requires or the sophisticated avionics systems that they use. Those components are acquired from other manufacturers under separate contracts.

The B-1 program is projected to cost \$28.2 billion, meaning that each plane carries an estimated price tag of \$280 million. This makes it the most expensive aircraft in U.S. Air Force history.

The B-1, designed to evade Soviet air defenses and to destroy strongly reinforced targets, is considered the replacement for America's aging fleet of B-52 bombers. The first B-52 entered Air Force service 30 years ago.

Rockwell shares closed Thursday at \$40, down 25 cents, on the New York Stock Exchange.

'Listening' To Machines

(Continued from Page 11)

repetitious process, companies can predict statistically when to change tools to minimize interruption of production.

But when the goal is automated flexible manufacturing, there is no opportunity to build a data base. Flexible machines operate on instructions from a computer, and could, theoretically, never perform the same operation twice. Each hole produced by a drilling machine, for instance, could be of a different depth and through a different kind of material. Managers would be unable to predict breakage without some means of checking the condition of the tool.

According to the researchers, acoustical fault detection is moving out of the laboratory and toward practical application. "Although it is not as easy as it appears in technical papers, I think we are at the point of implementing these sensors in the industrial environment," Mr. Dorf said. "Fracture detection and chip formation will be first."

Thursday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time. Via The Associated Press

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OBSERVER

A U. S. Rail Odyssey

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — That summer we took the boys out west by train. Easterners said "out west" in those days when they meant Arizona, Utah, Colorado. Nowadays, when every place is the same place, old-timers who remember when the United States was many different places are probably the only people who find remote territory remarkable enough to be spoken of with the awe implicit in "out west."

Even then, you could fly there in the time it takes to drink a couple of sodas and eat a bad meal, but the point of the trip was the train. It was obvious that it would soon be impossible to cross the country by train, and it seemed important for the children to experience that trip, because the children were going to be around well into the 21st century, and it would be good for the country to have a few old ghosts — as they would then be — who could remember what the United States felt like when it was a vast continental land mass.

So we took a Pullman from Washington to Chicago. Two air-conditioned bedrooms with the dividing partition removed was luxury, compared to the Conestoga wagons in which the real old-timers made the trip in the genuine, authentic old days, as I must have told the boys somewhere near Harpers Ferry, since by that time I would have taken two martinis, thereby reaching the state where I have always enjoyed telling the young what soft lives they lead.

In those days the boys still listened respectfully to lectures deploring the decline of the spartan spirit in America, for they were still in short pants and could be easily sent to bed for interrupting with sarcastic questions about whether Conestoga wagons carried ice cubes and marlin pichers.

After a night on the B&O, we changed trains at Chicago. And there was time to take the boys outside to let them feel their feet sink into the gummy asphalt, because the streets were melting in that awful Chicago August heat.

In the evening, we rolled out across the prairie and felt ourselves engulfed by the continental immensities. The dining car was all

gleaming white linen, heavy silverware, ice tinkling in the glasses, real food odors coming from the kitchen, and afterward we sat in the darkened dome car and watched the lightning from distant storms bombard the flat black earth, just as it does in movies about bad weather on distant planets.

And of course, we actually were on a distant planet: this strange, by us mostly unexplored planet Earth, in the area called the United States, on a vast prairie hardly less alien to us than the surface of Jupiter, at a speed that would have been inconceivable to the old-timers with their wagons, horses, slow-poke oxen.

Let up on the boys about all this. Didn't tell them about the Mormons pulling those heavy carts behind them all the way from the Mississippi to the Great Salt Lake, or about grasshopper plagues, the leather hinges on sod shanties — O Pioneers! Children can get America into their bones if you move them across it, not too fast and let them see and feel for themselves. You don't have to pound this kind of thing into a child; you let it take him by surprise.

Then the mountains. My god, the mountains! The beauty of them! Out on the horizon they are a vision of grandeur that, like the 50 billion stars over the Grand Canyon on a clear moonless night, makes a human realize how infinitesimally inconsequential a human must be.

I like to think that a child who has seen those stars and those mountains will ever after, surely without ever understanding why, understand that it is important to strive but absurd to strut.

After three days we left the train, in Albuquerque. Three days is a fast trip across the United States, except when compared to what the jets do, and what the jets do is wise America out of your consciousness, out of your bones, marrow and blood.

In Albuquerque we rented a car and set out across the desert, and I made the boys listen to the Apache Lutheran Hour on the radio. That was 20 years ago, just a few weeks before every place became the same place.

New York Times Service

Director Martha Coolidge: A Real Genius With Actors

By Paul Attanasio
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — The term "woman director" has existed in the Hollywood thesaurus on the same page as "dancing elephant." But that's been changing, slowly, and one of the women changing it is Martha Coolidge, whose new movie, "Real Genius," promises to be a hit.

Even now, having made a movie she's thrilled with, she can't quite believe "Real Genius" will be a success. "There's so much going on that I don't have any control over. It's the theater's got to get into it and how many people get in the first weekend. And that's it. It's a very cold, cruel world out there."

Yes, she is related to Calvin Coolidge, her grandfather, Arthur W. Coolidge, a lieutenant governor of Massachusetts, was cousin to the president. But whatever gene kept Silent Cal silent has mutated out of Martha, an effusively articulate woman with a ready laugh.

Historically, women in filmmaking have been relegated to the "soft," innuendo, behind-the-scenes roles: casting, publicity, costumes and makeup, design, screenwriting. Only a handful of women directors are working at all regularly in Hollywood: Gillian Armstrong, Amy Heckerling, Penelope Spheeris, Susan Seidelman, Martha Coolidge.

Coolidge's father was a professor of architecture at Yale and her mother was an architect, too, both students of Walter Gropius; she grew up in an intellectual salon in New Haven. "I remember going to Calder's house when I was a little girl, and Josef Albers and Anni Albers were two of our best friends."

Indirectly, architecture gave Coolidge her first lessons in filmmaking. "You're constantly dealing with how money people use the practicality of constructing the rather large item. I always went to sites with my father, and I always saw them meeting with clients, crews working."

But it wasn't exactly a straight,

functional Bauhaus line to filmmaking. First, there was singing, then stage acting, a craft Coolidge continues to study. And there was woodcutting: Coolidge went to Paris in high school to study with the American printmaker Antonio Frasconi, then enrolled at the Rhode Island School of Design.

"If I had gotten into a rock band, I think I probably would've been a singer, and God knows I probably would be dead now." But when she made her first film, an animated short, at Rhode Island, "I felt compelled to be a film director — it was not a small thing. Because I did a film, I felt I had to do this. I felt that it brought together my visual sense, my dramatic sense and my technological abilities."

Coolidge directed four films at Rhode Island but dropped out after three years to enter the competitive world of New York commercial-making. "People said, 'Don't tell anyone you want to be a director.' It wasn't that you can't be a director because you're a woman, but that you just can't be a director. Because there's a prejudice in the business then, which was very work-your-way-up-from-the-bottom, biased against film school graduates."

Shortly after she enrolled at Columbia University's film school, the university closed during the student strike of 1968. She then tried New York University. "When I applied, the guy told me I couldn't be a woman director. He said, 'You can't be a woman director. You can't name five women directors in the world. And I couldn't.' So Coolidge moved to Canada, where she became the producer, writer and all-around factotum for a children's show called "Magic Tom."

Frustrated by the seniority problem she had encountered in commercials, Coolidge did enroll at NYU. She made a documentary about her brother, and a prize-winning portrait of her grandmother with a grant from the National Endowment for the Arts. She won her third prize at the American Film Festival with "Not a Pretty Picture," a

docudrama about having been raped in prep school. While editing "Not a Pretty Picture" she received a call from Francis Coppola and the producer Fred Roos, who were starting up Zoetrope Studios. "They called me up and said, 'We saw your film, we'd like to meet you.' Freaked me out. So they interviewed me. They said, 'We're looking at women directors, and we think you're it.' It just completely made my year."

But Coppola was making "One From the Heart" and running wildly over budget, so after two years Coolidge's project, called "Photoplay," was scrapped. Coolidge returned to Canada, where she began work on a film called "The City Girl." The money ran out. Again a mentor rode to the rescue — Peter Bogdanovich, who was just starting his own company. "He loved the picture. He said, 'I love this picture. I'm gonna buy it.' By this time I'm really cynical. 'Oh, sure you're gonna buy it. You know, everybody has tried.' He picked two young lawyers on me, it took five months, but he got it."

Bogdanovich paid for the completion of "The City Girl," which has yet to be released. In the middle of finishing it, she got the offer to make "Valley Girl."

"I went out to dinner with my friend who produced it, Andy Lane. Andy spent two hours at dinner selling me on this project, with me not realizing that that's what he was doing. I was saying, 'Good! Good for you! Good luck! Good great!' And finally he said, 'Look, it's about girls. And we don't really understand girls. So what's your way we'd like you to do this. You probably wouldn't be interested, but we'd really like to have you direct it.'"

"Valley Girl" cost \$350,000, grossed \$17 million and was something of a success. At 37, after 18 years of making movies, Martha Coolidge had arrived. Sort of.

"We were just getting into the crunch of teen-age sex comedies. I was offered every single teen sex comedy in Los Angeles. Stacks of



Martha Coolidge: "Remember your own youth."

them. Some of them I had to read all the way through because I couldn't believe that people in their right mind could offer this picture to me, a woman, even if they didn't know me. I was offered nothing else, so I took the one that was the least offensive and had the most promise, and that was "Joy of Sex."

Paramount had bought the rights to the best-selling sex manual 10 years earlier and had spent millions developing it. By the time it got to Coolidge, all Paramount had was the title, a deadline on its option and a half-written script.

And a strategy: Rush the movie out, make it as cheaply as possible and recoup the development money. "I figured, 'Yeah, we'll shoot two days and shut down. We'll get ready and then we'll finish.' But nope, they wouldn't do that. They were trying to prove a point — that the picture could be made for nothing. It was the most disappointing single experience in the film business." In the end, Coolidge was pulled from the picture in post-production, and the studio re-edited it.

"Joy of Sex" did not get her out of her youth movies. But in "Real Genius," as in "Valley Girl," she has pulled the youth movie out of

the gutter. This is partly a result of her skill with actors and her training as an actress. More centrally still, it is a result of not pandering to her audience or considering herself better than her material: of taking the time to ground this highly artificial genre in reality (her production company is called the Real Movie Co.).

For "Real Genius," the story of an advanced college science program that is secretly being used to develop weapons, she did months of research in laser technology and the policies of the CIA. There is a roundness, an emotional core, to the characters in her movies. "What's important to me is that you can't judge young people by your own youth. You should always remember your own youth, and be in touch with it — the most important aspect of that being not to forget how important everything is."

"It's the first time you know — the first time you have sex, the first time you fall in love, the first time you're lied to, the first time you're disillusioned. . . . The biggest crime of adults making youth pictures is they forget how important everything is, and they make everything way too casual. I don't think anything is casual between 16 and 25."

PEOPLE

Jackson Reportedly Buys Beatles Song Publisher

Michael Jackson has paid \$40 million to \$50 million for ATV Music, a British music publishing company that controls the copyrights to 40,000 songs, including most of the Beatles classics, the Los Angeles Times reports. Asked how the pop star would finance the transaction, a source close to Jackson said, "Out of pocket. It was probably one of the simplest financing deals in history." ATV controls songs by Little Richard, Pat Benatar, the Pretenders and the Pointer Sisters in addition to 251 songs written by John Lennon and Paul McCartney between 1964 and 1970. It is believed that the only Lennon-McCartney songs not controlled by ATV are "Love Me Do" and "P.S. I Love You," held by McCartney's MPL Communications, and "Please Please Me" and "Ask Me Why," owned by Dick James Music Ltd. An executive whose music company tried to buy ATV said of the company's Beatles holdings, "About 80 of those songs are what we call real serious earners." Many of the songs are still being recorded by other artists. The acquisition would make Jackson one of the world's top 15 music publishers.

A unusual court-ordered auction will be held Aug. 29 for film and television rights to the life story of the singer-songwriter Marvin Gaye, who was fatally shot by his father last year. The auction was ordered by Superior Court Judge Billy G. Mills in Los Angeles after three creditors with claims totaling \$3.6 million against Gaye's estate objected to the proposed sale of the rights to Motown Records, the label for which the singer recorded some of his biggest hits. Gaye, 44, whose songs included "I Heard It Through the Grapevine," "What's Going On" and, more recently, "Sexual Healing," died without leaving a will. His father, Marvin Gay, pleaded guilty to voluntary manslaughter and is on probation.

Cicely Tyson has returned from a trip to drought-stricken Burkina Faso and Chad saying that "any amount of help, no matter how minuscule it might seem, is an advantage to the people." The actress, 51, was named Wednesday to head the 1985 UNICEF Halloween campaign for needy children.

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Good view. 212,000 francs.
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